

PAN-AFRICAN SANCTUARY ALLIANCE (PASA)

WORKSHOP REPORT

SECOND MEETING



28th – 30th May 2001
Limbe, Cameroon

Hosted by
Limbe Wildlife Centre/ Pandrillus

In Collaboration with:
Primate Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)
Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)

A contribution of the World Conservation Union, Species Survival Commission, Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) and Primate Specialist Group (PSG).

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Prepared by participants in the CBSG Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop, Limbe, Cameroon, 28-30 May 2001.

N.Rosen, U.S.Seal, D.Cox, C.Montgomery & W.Boardman (Editors). Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN). 2001. *Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report*.

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Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report

*28th – 30th May 2001
Limbe, Cameroon*

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Thank You!
May 2001

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report

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Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 1

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

History and Executive Summary

Field reports from across Africa indicates that chimpanzees are under heavy siege due to rapid expansion of local human populations and the resultant increases in ongoing hunting and the expansion of the commercial animal trade. One of the major outgrowths of this crisis has been the steady growth of chimpanzee sanctuaries throughout Central and West Africa. From a more humanistic perspective the growth in the number and size of these sanctuaries has had many positive impacts on unnecessary chimp mortality. However, this same rapid proliferation of sanctuaries and their equally rapid population growth has led to some considerable confusion about the management goals of chimp sanctuaries at both the local and regional levels, the development of consistent management standards from one facility to the next, the absence of strict veterinary protocols and training across institutions, and about the nature and structure of fundraising efforts necessary for continued survival of each sanctuary. In addition, the sanctuaries have had difficulties in communicating with and co-ordinating their management activities with other great ape conservation projects ongoing within Africa.

Sanctuaries from nine African countries (Cameroon, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda) were represented at the first meeting, facilitated by CBSG, as a group in Entebbe. Important issues taken up by participants in the Chimpanzee Sanctuary Management Workshop included: 1) the orphanage crisis which is creating problems regarding the size and dynamics of the existing social groups; 2) appropriate size of sanctuaries; 3) animal relocation issues and 4) effective fundraising initiatives.

Key policy recommendations from this workshop included:

- ❖ *Sanctuaries are encouraged to have an explicit conservation policy;*
- ❖ *The development of a comprehensive management plan is essential;*
- ❖ *Each sanctuary should have a written policy on the daily care and management of the chimpanzees to ensure their long-term welfare;*
- ❖ *A written policy and guidelines on communication and public relations is necessary;*
- ❖ *Sanctuaries should consider forming an African Chimpanzee Sanctuary Alliance.*

It was decided to name the working group of sanctuary representatives and their supporters the **Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)**. It is intended to be inclusive of all primates. A steering committee was formed to assist and facilitate the activities of the group in the interim before the next meeting.

It was agreed to meet again in 2001 in Cameroon in view of the continuing need for general guidelines for the establishment of chimpanzee sanctuaries, incorporating liaison with host governments, local communities and authorities, site location, long-term sustainability, management practices, chimpanzee management, and health issues.

CBSG, in collaboration with the Primate Specialist Group, was invited by the steering committee of PASA to conduct the second planning meeting for primate sanctuaries of Africa. The meeting was held 28st-30th May 2001 in Limbe, Cameroon at the invitation of Cameroon delegates.

This workshop was sponsored by: AAZK-Baltimore, Born Free, Cleveland Zoo, Columbus Zoo, Copenhagen Zoo, Disney's Wild Animal Kingdom, IFAW, Oakland Zoo and Swinerton.

This workshop was attended by about 53 people from 22 countries including 32 representatives from 16 primate sanctuaries in Africa. It was hosted by the Limbe Wildlife Centre.

The meeting in Limbe was organized along the lines of a conservation planning process for an organization at the request of the organizers. We were able to build on the results from last year's meeting and the fact that many of the people were now acquainted with each other and with this process. The initial problem identification exercise produced a convergence on five central themes to serve as the basis for formation of working groups. These were: 1) Organizational issues for PASA, 2) Health in the primates and people associated with them, 3) In situ conservation and bushmeat issues, 4) Education at the sanctuary, local, national, and international levels, and 5) Management needs of sanctuaries. Participants were evenly distributed among the groups by their own choice.

Information was gathered during the workshop on the numbers of great apes held at each sanctuary this year and last year, and estimates of the number of animals held illegally in their country (Table 1 following). There are 539 chimpanzees, 44 gorillas and 20 bonobos held in the 19 listed sanctuaries. They cumulatively estimate 980 chimpanzees and 125 gorillas held illegally. Information on characteristics and education programs was also gathered on each sanctuary. This data is presented in a series of tables in the appendices. Budgets range from \$20,000 to \$350,000.

The working groups proceeded through a process of problem refinement, prioritization, development of goals for each problem of issue and then formulation of specific actions to assist achievement of each goal. Responsibility for accomplishing each action was taken by a participant in the workshop. This record of these commitments will serve as a basis for work during the year before the next meeting and as a basis for reporting progress. The work of each group was presented in plenary sessions each day for review and comment. Key recommendations were discussed and reworked where necessary to reach agreement.

A key set of actions were taken on the last day of the workshop, using the PASA Working Group's recommendations as a basis for discussion, to form a legal organization. The results of these plenary actions are summarized in the next section.

Table 1. Chimpanzees and Gorillas within sanctuaries in Africa and estimated number outside of sanctuaries in illegal possession

Country/sanctuary Chimp/Gorilla/Bonobo	No. in sanctuary May 2000	No. in sanctuary May 2001	No. outside sanctuary 2000	No. outside sanctuary 2001
Cameroon/Limbe	21: 7	28: 6	300:100	300:100
Cameroon/Sanaga	10	15	NA	NA
Cameroon/Yaounde/Mefou	25:6	37:3	NA	NA
Congo DRC/ lola, Bonobo	0:0:10	0:0:20	200:20:3	200:20:0
Congo DRC/Project de Protection des Gorilles	0:20	0:19	NA	NA
Congo/HELP	42	41	100	100
Congo/Tchimpounga	76	80	NA	NA
Gabon/Port Gentil	10	10	50:5	50:5
Gabon/Project de Protection des Gorille	0:17	0:16	NA	NA
Gabon/Sodepal	15	15	NA	NA
Gambia/Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre	55?	59	0	0
Guinea/Chimpanzee Conservation Centre		26	100	100
Kenya/Sweetwaters	25	24	0	0
Nigeria/Pandrillus	16	21	150	200
Sierra Leone/Tacugama	32	40	100	30
South Africa/David Greybeard	4	4	0	0
Tanzania/Kitwe	3	3	0	0
Uganda/Ngamba Island	26	33	0	0
Zambia/Chimfunshi	76	83	2	0
Total	446:50	539:44	1002:125:2	980:125:0

Actions Taken on 30th May 2001 to Form PASA Organization

1. VOTING

Each sanctuary is allowed to bring out one vote.

2. LEGALIZING PASA

Reasons why PASA should be a legal organisation are for funding purposes, for presentation to the outside world and in order to be able to register as a charity. All 16 sanctuaries that are present bring out one vote.

Unanimous vote for establishing PASA as a legal organisation.

3. NOMINATION FOR SECRETARIAT

Stephen Brend is nominated by PASA work group because he has the required skills, experience and time available.

Unanimous vote for Stephen to act as secretary for a period of one year.

4. ADVISORY GROUP

The chosen advisory group is:

- Debby Cox
- Wayne Boardman
- Stuart Dewar
- Becky Harris-Jones
- Norm Rosen
- Estelle Raballand
- Debo Ajao

Unanimous vote in favor of advisory group.

5. LOCATION FOR PASA MEETING IN MAY 2002

Sanctuaries interested in hosting the next PASA meeting in 2002 should submit a proposal to the Secretariat. Proposals should include the estimated costs for the participants.

Working Group Actions And Recommendations

I. PASA Working Group

A. Proposed Definition For A PASA Sanctuary

A PASA sanctuary provides a safe and secure home for African apes and other primates in need. The welfare of the individual and the preservation of the species are of prime importance and are considered equally. The sanctuary operates in the context of an integrated approach to conservation, which can include rehabilitation and re-introduction.

B. Proposed Mission Statement

To support, assist and encourage member sanctuaries in their efforts to save Africa's great apes and other primates.

PASA aims to accomplish this mission by campaigning locally and globally against the threats these species face in the wild, promoting the highest standards of captive animal husbandry, and by acting as a forum where sanctuaries can share information and discuss issues of mutual concern.

C. Goals

Who are we?

A unified voice for all member primate sanctuaries in Africa in relation to outside groups.

An organization that assures full communication and collaboration among member sanctuaries and enables development of standards and ethics which guide our operations and enhance our credibility and effectiveness in accomplishing our mission.

D. Action Plans

Development of PASA in a phased manner (spanning about 7-10 years and some may occur concurrently) ensuring that strong collaboration and consensus is operating from the outset and ensuring that all members have realistic expectations of PASA at each stage of its development.

What are we going to do?

Our goal is to have a phased development of PASA spanning about 7-10 years:

First Phase – Formal Development of PASA organization

**Second Phase – Strengthening Communications (Internal and External),
Consolidate results of initial working groups**

**Third phase –Enhancing credibility by facilitating and communicating
improvements**

Fourth phase –Pursue joint programs

Fifth Phase: Reinforce Credible External Voice & Lobby

II. Health Working Group

A. Preamble

As sanctuaries are now playing a leading role in the welfare and conservation of primates, there is a need to consider several issues relating to the health of the animals in our care, as well as sanctuary staff and volunteers, local communities and visitors.

B. Goals And Actions

Goals

Initial

- 1: *Establish a contact person in each PASA sanctuary for information exchange*
- 2: *Translate all written material and databases into French*

1(a) Lack of veterinary training and education for sanctuary staff

- 1: *Identify opportunities for primate medicine training*
- 2: *Needs assessment for primate medical training throughout PASA sanctuaries (taking into account national legal implications)*
- 3: *Create a strategy to provide specific primate medical training for veterinarians in PASA organizations*
- 4: *Create a strategy to provide healthcare training for non-veterinary staff*
- 5: *Provide Continuing Professional Development (CPD)*
- 6: *Feasibility study for a full-time PASA veterinarian*

1 (b) Inadequate networking, communication and collaboration between sanctuaries and health care staff regarding primate health issues

- 1: *Develop a communication network of primate veterinarians and health care staff, working within PASA sanctuaries*
- 2: *Establish a veterinary and scientific advisory group to provide support and advice for PASA members*

2 (c) Lack of diagnostic support, availability of medical supplies and equipment

- 1: *Identify existing diagnostic capabilities of each PASA sanctuary*
- 2: *Develop a list of recommended diagnostic equipment and develop diagnostic protocols*
- 3: *Facilitate access of PASA sanctuaries to the recommended basic diagnostic*

equipment and protocols

4: *Improve in country diagnostic capabilities*

5: *Expedite the transfer of diagnostic samples to specialists*

6: *Identify existing accessibility of each PASA sanctuary to medical supplies*

7: *Establish a list of recommended basic essential medical supplies*

8: *Develop networks with pharmaceutical companies with a view to obtaining medical donations*

2 (d) Lack of standardized primate health management protocols

1: *Collate primate health care protocols from all PASA sanctuaries*

2: *Produce standardized animal health management manual*

3: *Needs assessment of PASA sanctuary health facilities*

4: *Facilitate provision of adequate on site facilities for quarantine/ isolation/examination/treatment*

2 (e) Lack of standardized staff health management

1: *Produce standardized staff/volunteer health management manual*

2: *Identify liability risks associated with health issues for staff, volunteers and visitors; develop a strategy*

3 (f) Zoonotic and anthroozoonotic health risks

1: *Identify priorities for research into primate related zoonotic and anthroozoonotic diseases*

2: *Provide educational material regarding the risks of zoonotic and anthroozoonotic diseases to sanctuary managers, education programmes, local and national health authorities*

4 (g) Lack of wild population health management and translocation protocols

1: *Develop veterinary translocation protocols*

2: *Collate existing research information on wild primate population health with regards to utilization in pre-release protocol development*

5 (h) Research

1: *Create guidelines for acceptance or rejection of research proposals (create an ethical review process).*

2: *Identify areas of research interest within PASA sanctuaries, facilitate connecting projects to researchers.*

III. In-situ/Conservation/Bushmeat Issues Working Group Report

A. Goals

The following list of goals was established to meet the problems stated above:

1. Social and Cultural Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

- A. Initiate a multi-pronged approach to comprehensively change attitudes towards primates from a source of bushmeat to a valued resource to be protected.
- B. Solicit involvement of appropriate NGO's into sanctuaries operating areas to address reproductive health & family planning issues.

2. Habitat Loss Aspects

In addition to goals formulated for governmental aspects sanctuaries should:

- A. Actively support programs, practices and policies on sustainable forest use on a community level.
- B. Strategically locate themselves to maximise forest conservation.

3. Governmental Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

- A. Lobby and encourage governments to create new protected areas.
- B. Assist governments to attract financial and technical aid for protected areas.
- C. Encourage governments to enforce laws outside protected areas.
- D. Engage in lobbying governments on environmental issues and legislation.

4. Economical Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

- A. Establish a dialogue with companies involved in timber exploitation.
- B. Help in development of local economy as an alternative to the bushmeat industry.

5. NGO and Donor Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

- A. Maintain good relations with animal welfare NGO's to assist if necessary with the sanctuaries' financial obligations.
- B. Attempt to be neutral partners in facilitating competing conservation NGO's to come together for co-ordinated strategic planning.
- C. Lobby donor community in the base countries to use environmental conditionality in any lending & granting activities and where necessary promote long term commitment to supported projects.
- D. Actively promote information sharing between NGO's and relevant government bodies.

B. Actions

To meet this challenging list of goals the following list of achievable action steps including persons responsible for carrying out the actions was established:

1. PAZA and EAZA Bushmeat Campaign

Action step: PASA sanctuaries to participate in EAZA Bushmeat Campaign

2. Sanctuary Plant Nurseries

Description: A manual will be created to describe how to set up a nursery, germinate seeds and what native species are suitable for culture.

3. Case Study Collection of Rural Development Projects

Description: The development of an action booklet to assist sanctuary managers in rural development issues. This will contain: case studies highlighting success, failures and mistakes, methods of work, potential costs and sources of income. Thus the managers of sanctuaries will be able to provide alternatives to the bushmeat industry.

4. Case Study of Drill Ranch and Protected Area Creation in Nigeria

Description: Write a case study on how a captive primate facility achieved and/or initiated the above goals in the process of its establishment.

5. Tree Planting Scheme – HELP/Congo

Description: Plantation of 100 eucalyptus and 100 acacia (maybe more) in the sanctuary buffer zone. Also plan to farm eru.

6. Essay on East African Bushmeat Culture for Comparison with Central African Practices

Description: A survey of tribal groups in sanctuary areas to establish attitudes towards bushmeat and a summary of findings.

7. Sensitise African Ex-pats Living in New Zealand on Bushmeat Issues

Description: Analyse ways and means in which Africans living in New Zealand can understand issues related to the bushmeat crisis so that they can help changing attitudes of people involved in bushmeat practices in their home countries, influence their respective governments and start fund raising activities .

8. Join German NGO's Together as a Bushmeat Taskforce as Part of the EAZA Bushmeat Campaign

Description: Expand the EAZA Bushmeat campaign by forming a German Committee with German NGO's

9. Developing a Working Environmental Education Model in Douala

Description: Providing environmental education to young people in the city of Douala. Undertake concrete actions such as tree planting at schools.

10. Establish Co-operation between Sanctuaries and NGO's Dealing with Family Planning Issues

Description: Contact has to be established with NGO's that provide assistance in reproductive health and family planning issues. NGO's will be invited to provide themselves with or assist in providing education mainly to schoolchildren visiting the sanctuaries

11. A Case Study of Logging and Sanctuary Relations

Description: Provide a case study of how sanctuaries can have a meaningful dialogue with timber companies.

IV. Education Working Group Report

A. Mission Statement

To encourage PASA sanctuaries to undertake conservation education initiatives both formal and informal, both local and international, through schools, outreach and sensitisation programmes/workshops using a multi-media approach in collaboration with other PASA sanctuaries.

B. Education Workshop Action Points

- Evaluation of the needs of the PASA sanctuary education programmes.
- Further development of the PASA education pack (see appendix for details)

To develop a list of educational websites which can be used to promote primate conservation

- Create an educational section to the PASA website.
- Case studies of effective educational programmes to be sent through to be incorporated into PASA pack.
- Continue to monitor the progress of each sanctuary's educational programmes to identify areas which may be in need of help.
- Workshop participant education projects.

C. Education Guidelines

In last years document, guidelines were drawn up to provide issues which should be addressed by any sanctuary when setting up an education and for evaluating their existing programme.

This year, the education working group has produced guidelines to help sanctuaries make their programmes more effective by identifying target groups, tackling negative attitudes, thinking about logistical problems, creating good political relationships and seeking funding for the education programme.

1. Target Groups

Each sanctuary should aim to identify the target groups in which it wants to raise awareness within the project objectives.

2. Attitudes

Negative attitudes towards sanctuaries may occur within the local communities, sanctuary staff, African and international governments, the international zoo community, international consumers and the public in general.

a. Historical and political situations

To tackle these issues appropriate materials should be produced by the sanctuary and efforts should be made to visit the target groups to communicate in person to amend the situation.

b. Previously inappropriate approaches

Some sanctuaries will find that previous key players in the project have created negative attitudes through their actions, insensitivity or lack / too much contact.

c. Lack of community benefits

In order for a project to be successful the importance of and support from the local communities should be realised.

d. Lack of staff training and sharing of knowledge

Limited resources and a lack of motivation, interest, knowledge sharing both internal and external can lead to low morale amongst the staff. It is the responsibility of the management to maintain a high staff morale through:

e. Ignorance, lack of awareness and non-caring attitude

Education is the key to alleviating negative attitudes towards conservation. Sanctuaries can play an important role in raising the awareness on a local level. Target groups should include schools, tourists, poachers government agencies, media and ex-pat community.

On a global level, sanctuaries should collaborate with international wildlife / conservation group who act as an intermediary to raise awareness on their behalf to encourage ethical consuming of products and awareness to the issues which threaten the survival of Africa's primates.

3. Logistical

Logistical problems can limit the scope of a sanctuary's educational programmes and should be considered when designing an appropriate programme.

4. Political

Sanctuaries on a local level should aim to ensure there are positive public relations to include local communities, government, affiliated NGOs and media.

5. Funding

Funding is vital and essential to any educational programme no matter what the scale. Identifying and continuing the relationship with the donor is imperative to secure a sustainable funding base

D. PASA Education Pack

A need has been identified for a comprehensive resource pack which could be distributed to every PASA sanctuary and used to help develop their educational programmes.

All the materials within the PASA pack will be copyright free, photocopiable and available in French and English.

V. Management Working Group

Sanctuary Management, Policy, Capacity (Current and future), Missions, Viability, Release programs.

A. RELEASE

1. Problem Statement:

The issue of releasing captive primates back into the wild has, in the past, caused controversy with regards to it's feasibility, appropriateness and risks. Due to lack of critical documentation on release experiences, sanctuaries considering release have to operate on a trial by error basis.

The increased likelihood of release of re-introductions in the future, due to the rapid influx of orphan primates into sanctuaries, necessitates the development of appropriate guidelines.

2. Action:

Compile and review all information available on primate reintroduction's/releases and their successes for PASA members.

B. OPERATIONS/REFERENCE MANUAL

1. Problem Statement:

Currently each sanctuary builds its own operational guidelines in a isolation by trial and error.

2. Action: *Compile an operational/reference manual which incorporates existing/current manuals and builds upon them.*

C. POLICY GUIDELINES FOR SANCTUARIES

1. Problem Statement:

There are currently no consistent accepted policies which have been developed by the African sanctuaries, this has lead to division amongst some programs and has lead to a poor public image as well as affecting how we are viewed by conservation, government and scientific communities.

2. Goal: To develop a Code of Ethics for PASA sanctuaries to abide by.

Action: *Develop a Code of Ethics for PASA sanctuaries to abide by*

3. Goal: To develop a Veterinary Policy for PASA sanctuaries

Action: *Primate health policy for PASA sanctuaries*

4. Goal: To develop a husbandry and housing policy for PASA

Action: *Develop a husbandry and housing policy for PASA*

4. Goal: To develop a animal acquisition policy for PASA sanctuaries to abide by

Action: *Develop animal acquisition policies for PASA sanctuaries*

5. Goal: To develop staff development policy for PASA sanctuaries to abide by

Action: *Staff development policy for PASA sanctuaries*

6. Goal: To develop a local community and government relations policy for PASA

Action: *Develop a local community and government relations policy*

7. Goal: To develop a research policy for PASA

Action: *Develop research policy guidelines for PASA*

8. Goal: To develop a tourism policy for PASA

Action: *Develop a tourism policy for PASA*

D. PASA ISSUES

1. Problem Statement:

Currently the information resources available to sanctuaries are variable and limited in numerous instances.

2. Goal:

To develop a central repository to be maintained and disseminated by PASA to remedy this problem.

3. Action:

Develop and maintain a central repository for PASA which will address the following issue, in order of priority:

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 2

**Letter of Invitation, Agenda, Opening Comments/Plenary
and Participants Contact List**

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)

28th – 30th May 2001

Limbe, Cameroon

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

26th – 27th May 2001 (optional)	Pre-workshop Tour of Yaounde Zoo and Mefou National Park in Yaounde organised by Chris Mitchell, Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund (CWAFF)	
27th May 2001 (optional)	Transfer to Atlantic Beach Hotel, Limbe	
27th May 2001	Tour of Limbe Wildlife Centre and Welcoming Ceremony organised by David Lucas and Dan Bucknell of the Limbe Wildlife Centre.	
28th May 2001	9.00 am – 9.30 am	Opening of workshop by Balungi Ebuni and Dr. Nouhou Ndam
	9.30 am – 10.00 am	Introductions
	10.00 am – 10.30 am	Coffee break
	10.30 am – 12.00 pm	Expectations and objectives of workshop
	12.00 pm – 1.30 pm	Lunch break
	1.30 pm – 5.30 pm	Determination of Working Group topics Optional Evening Sessions
29th May 2001	9.00 am – 5.30 pm	Working Group Plenary Sessions – Problem Analysis, Action Plans and Goal Development Optional Evening Sessions
30th May 2001	9.00 am – 5.30 pm	Final Working Group Plenary Sessions – Formulation of Actions and Responsibilities Formalisation of PASA Closing of Workshop

PLENARY 1: Expectations and particular topics of interest

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop	Particular topics of interest
Peter Gray	David Greybeard Sanctuary, JGI South Africa (Trustee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PASA to be an effective lobbying organization with respect to entrance to status of primates in Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing and management of visitors with respect to the enclosure
Joanne Fielder	IFAW-Europe, Brussels (Emergency relief veterinarian, dealing primarily with sanctuary provision for animals in crisis/distress)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further collaboration between sanctuaries and supporter organizations Development of a forum for "needs assessment" in order to identify immediate requirements that will enable sanctuaries to effectively respond to the needs of primates, and operate to the very best standards possible Needs assessment will also enable focused fund-raising and fund distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health protocols Health and safety of volunteers and staff development of long-term planning within sanctuaries (re: release/conservation)
Linda Percy	Projet des Protection de Gorilles, Mpassa, Gabon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of information and ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a "back door" and reintroduction programmes in sanctuaries
Ian Henderson	Projet Protection des Gorilles, Republicue du Congo (Co-ordinator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of PASA organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of re-release process within protected areas
Liza Gadsby	Pandrillus, Nigeria (Co-Director)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None! Except we may learn from one another to betterment of our programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctuaries should be conservation programmes not just welfare projects and must serve the needs of conservation of the species involved not just for individuals
Kay Farmer	IPPL/PTES/PWCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further collaboration and exchange of ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve and highlight the role of sanctuaries in conservation which will in turn facilitate their development/fundraisings
Frands Carlsen	Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A solid structural organization of PASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As long as sanctuaries are a necessity, to make sure that they are used for conservation education purposes
Sandrine Mahé	HELP-Congo (Veterinarian)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanges between sanctuaries Meet people to know what they think 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chimpanzee release (in their natural environment) Poaching
Karl Ammann	Wildlife photographer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get a sense as to the flow of bushmeat orphans Is it increasing or decreasing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimates of apes not in sanctuaries in the various countries Policy – mission statement on justification for spending resources on captive wild populations which no longer have a generic value
Wendy Elliott	CWAF (Outreach volunteer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To exchange ideas about the best way to get the sanctuary conservation message out to local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education
Peter D Jenkins Jr.	Pandrillus, Nigeria and Cameroon (Director)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General consensus on sanctuary management base on good science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of species and habitat
Gemma O'Connor	CWAF (Education volunteer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To share environmental education ideas and produce materials that can be used by sanctuaries across Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education

PLENARY 1: Expectations and particular topics of interest (continued)

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop	Particular topics of interest
David Siddle	Chimfunshi, Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet people, share ideas and compare problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resocialisation of orphaned chimps
Liz Pearson	Projet de Protection des Gorilles, Mpassa Reserve, Gabon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of ideas and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source vs symptoms Solution/long term goals Education, enforcement, government collaboration and release/reintroduction in protected areas
Dr Philippe Sarrazin	Jane Goodall Institute/ Tchimpounga-Congo and also works in Gabon (Veterinarian)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange idea and collaboration between every sanctuary Problems with fencing/sanctuary Problems with animal health (preventative care) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maybe have a reply on why there are sanctuaries, etc. Speaking about poaching and what we can do against it Social concern to give alternative foods for hunters/poachers
Markus Walter	Jane Goodall Institute-Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get new ideas how to help and support the sanctuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushmeat – how we in Europe help in Africa
Alain Dongmo	Nature and Life Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn more about chimp conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find a way we can fight against poaching and the bushmeat trade
Crispin Mahamba	Bonobo Sanctuary, Democratic Republic of Congo (Manager)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange among people in-charge of healthcare of the animals in the different sanctuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of collaboration and assistance among the different African sanctuaries as some sanctuaries are always politically unstable Real anti-poaching/long term strategies
Aliette Jamart	HELP Congo (Habitat Ecologique et Liberte des Primates)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poaching, bushmeat, forest protection
Andié Kendon	HELP Congo (Logistics officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “I have done some confiscations of chimps and gorillas in collaboration with officials” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-poaching programme
Claudine André	Bonobo Sanctuary, Democratic Republic of Congo (Manager)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of the exchange of experiences with other sanctuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building of the future sanctuary (in 1 or 2 years max) Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help support in french - Creation of new programmes Encourage sanctuaries to have close contacts with local authorities (education and information) and law enforcement Use of local media
Annie Olivecrona	Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting all members again and getting the new sanctuaries to join PASA and proceed with PASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bushmeat issue, which is the source to sanctuaries existence Exchange ideas
Ateh Wilson Bern	Limbe Wildlife Centre Cameroon (Education Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue finding solutions on how to reduce bushmeat pet trade on primate in Africa and improved collaboration between sanctuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education
Claudia Schoene	Centre for Wildlife Management University of Pretoria (Veterinarian)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve plan of PASA for next 5-10 years, especially development of an appropriate healthcare scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clearer and closer community links between PASA

PLENARY 1: Expectations and particular topics of interest (continued)

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop	Particular topics of interest
Wayne Boardman	Conservation Veterinarians International (newly formed charitable organization based in the UK) (Veterinarian currently working with Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda, as a consultant vet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the conservation of primates and their eco-systems through the continued development of PASA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss the need for the advancement of primate health management in sanctuaries and discuss the need for training and capacity development of veterinarians in sanctuaries in Africa Network of vets to help each other and discuss ideas Ultimately develop a vet manual for sanctuaries Techniques for possible translocation of fragmented non viable populations
Bala Amarasekaran	Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closer collaboration between sanctuaries and sharing of information regarding healthcare, education and fund-raising PASA to co-ordinate and strengthen this link between sanctuaries Increase participation from the indigenous stake holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of a standard working document to cover these issues Working out strategies for sanctuaries to become self sufficient at least in the running costs
Joseph Maiyo	Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of the primates or protect those in the sanctuaries of centers with facilities/enrichments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All great apes in central Africa coming out of the forest should be taken care of since sanctuaries are there
Michael Wamithi	IFAW Kenya (Director)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That PASA will be able to clarify its mission and draw up a strategic plan to meet this mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National primate conservation strategy/programme (ie., how does each sanctuary fit into the national programme)
Nicola Gopalkrishna	CERCOPAN (Calabar), Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term exchange of ideas and methods on a variety of topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education
Steve Njumbi	IFAW Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Come out with a problem statement about the primate situation in Africa and hence, the mission, goal and objectives of PASA tied towards addressing the problems stated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritization/ranking of the "actions" needed to be undertaken nationally, regionally or continually and categorization into those that are short, medium and long term
Kenneth Kpuyuf Fonyuy	IDAA/Sanaga-Young Chimpanzee Rescue Center, Cameroon (Manager)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in collaboration with the local government. This will help some of the problems the local people face, e.g., when you talk to them about not hunting, they say they agree with you but you have to give us some proposals and help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctuaries do not have the means to help them financially so what I think is getting the government involved in this course – will be of more help
Graziella Cotman	The Jane Goodall Institute-Congo Tchimpounga, Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - too many babies - intense poaching - sensitisation
Eric Dubuis	Veterinarian and Vet Assistant from Switzerland (volunteered as vet at Sepilok Orangutan Centre in Borneo since 1997 and currently working for the past month as a vet at Limbe Wildlife Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting people to find possible new projects with great apes in Africa Conservation of endangered species in relationship with governments and local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine Relocation/translocation of great apes in the wild

PLENARY 1: Expectations and particular topics of interest (continued)

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop	Particular topics of interest
Debby Cox	Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda (Co-Director)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure of PASA/more formalized • What next with financial security for PASA and individual sanctuaries dealt with/formalize strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captive chimpanzee management/sanctuary design/guidelines • Formation of collaborative bodies of people working for common goals of PASA • Support strong network of sanctuaries • Integrated approach needed – education, habitat protection, law enforcement, monitoring of regulations/eco-system
Alexis Manirakiza	ARAZPA, Wellington Zoo, New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To see PASA functioning as a transparent, efficient, responsible and achievement driven organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing education programmes strategies to alleviate and stop bushmeat issues • How zoos/aquariums (especially Australasian institutes) could collaborate with sanctuaries (long term) to achieve long lasting results
Yvonne Verkaik	Rhino Fund Uganda/Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda (Sanctuary Manager)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about other sanctuaries • Identify needs for new sanctuaries in Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release programmes
Sam Ubi	Pandriullus, Drill Rehabilitation and Breeding Centre (Manager)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of positive techniques that will help change host governments focus on reliance on revenue coming from forest resource, eg., timber. This reliance has led to setting up targets of revenue to be generated in no regard to habitat management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing ideas, knowing each other and more so knowing what each other is doing
Debo Ajao	CERCOPAN, Nigeria (Veterinarian)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth of a veterinary specialist group for PASA to maintain their health in a state suitable for release • Exchange of ideas and meeting you all • Personal exchange between sanctuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of sanctuaries in forest habitat conservation for release back to the wild • Education as a tool to combat poaching and habitat loss, etc • More involvement with the government of the countries we work with
Anna Randall	Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a strong network to ensure the sharing of the wealth of knowledge and experience from all the different people involved in sanctuary work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health issues – both animals and staff and with respect to release programmes
Becky Harris-Jones	Born Free Foundation (Education Co-ordinator for BFF and Trustee of CSWCT/Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further develop the strategy for the lobbying and educational needs of the sanctuaries, confirm the infrastructure of PSAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amalgamating educational resources, improve communication and develop an educational network and lobbying
Steuart Dewar	Dewar Wildlife Trust/Gorilla Haven (Chairman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about what sanctuaries are operating in Africa and what their goals are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of what sanctuaries are doing and helping promote co-operation through technology and other resources that we have available

PLENARY 1: Expectations and particular topics of interest (continued)

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop	Particular topics of interest
Jane Dewar	Dewar Wildlife Trust/Gorilla Haven (Chairman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting faces to names – see first hand who is doing what and where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheerleader for frontline workers – power of the individual to make a difference Help “advertise” sanctuary needs, goals, etc. to the general public, to children around the world, corporations and the local institute people To empty sanctuaries and eliminate the need for them
Chris Mitchell	Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund (Director) (CWAFF is a British registered charity set up to address wildlife conservation and welfare in Cameroon, which is done through providing technical and financial support to the government of Cameroon – Yaounde Zoo and Mefou National Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity of PASA be strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross fertilisation of knowledge, attitude and practice between sanctuaries Specifically evaluate progress made in fund-raising sub group during last 12 months and how to move this process forward
Stephen Brend	(representing) Jane Goodall Institute-UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of practical information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging African governments in wildlife conservation
Antony Rose	Wildlife Protectors Fund (Director) and on steering committee of Bushmeat Crisis Task Force, North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We shall strengthen the alliance among Pan-African sanctuaries and international partners and donors so that collaboration and solidarity becomes the primary mode of operations among us all on behalf of primates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of sanctuaries as effective collaborators, especially to advance education and social support for wildlife protection and care Support of collaboration among all gorilla sanctuaries
Dedee Woodside	CCSI (Corporate and Community Sustainability International)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in formalisation of PASA as organization to assist in common issues of standards for primate management and release, funding, education and government lobby/policies for conservation and traffic (animal traffic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Want to obtain overview of what people think a “successful sanctuary” relative to conservation in the wild (what capacity building is needed for others) Understand what research is needed to help find community solutions and viable alternatives to bushmeat trade
Cherie (Monty) Montgomery	Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda (Co-Director)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To see more sanctuaries/people attending the PASA meeting this year, especially African employees Formalise PASA through further knowledge sharing, collaboration and networking Contingency planning for overcrowding of sanctuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further networking and collaboration between PASA sanctuaries and other interested parties Sharing of education projects, materials and future conservation education plans Capacity building for the future
David Lucas	Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon (Manager)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting faces to names 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss the degree of engagement with government in host countries Why some sanctuaries choose to remain independent from government and some of the common problems that sanctuaries face with government

PLENARY 2: ISSUES

- ◆ Fencing
- ◆ People impacts
- ◆ Collaboration
- ◆ Sharing
- ◆ Communication
- ◆ Sanctuaries for conservation
- ◆ Chimps release – protected areas
- ◆ Needs assessment
- ◆ Poaching
- ◆ Message out
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Image and conservation – policy
- ◆ Management – on science/mammals
- ◆ Protection
- ◆ PASA’s capacity/infrastructure/structure
- ◆ Self limiting
- ◆ Capacity building
- ◆ Zoo’s/aquaria – how to help achieve results
- ◆ Government policy on use of forest resources – change
- ◆ Learn about sanctuaries
- ◆ Use of computers and internet
- ◆ Individual animals versus wild populations – conservation
- ◆ Power of “one”
- ◆ Strong network/communication
- ◆ Successful sanctuary – characteristics
- ◆ ARAZPA help
- ◆ Evaluation last years accomplishments
- ◆ More attending
- ◆ Contingency planning
- ◆ Gain more ideas resocialisation
- ◆ Poaching and how to reduce
- ◆ Sources of problems (causes)
- ◆ Health and safety of volunteers/staff
- ◆ Bushmeat trade – reduce
- ◆ Health care of animals in sanctuaries and wild
- ◆ How to protect chimps
- ◆ Protect in situ
- ◆ Education – lobbying
- ◆ Building new sanctuary – bonobos
- ◆ Meet people
- ◆ Languages – francophone
- ◆ Government contacts – inform

PLENARY 2: ISSUES (continued)

- ◆ Rate of orphans – not in sanctuaries
- ◆ PASA action plan – 5 years (conservation)
- ◆ Training of vets/network
- ◆ Translocation techniques
- ◆ Fund-raising
- ◆ Indigenous stakeholders
- ◆ Self reliant sanctuaries
- ◆ Habitat conservation
- ◆ Protected areas for great apes and education
- ◆ National conservation strategies for primates
- ◆ Africa problem statement – PASA
- ◆ Prioritise actions needed
- ◆ PASA – vet group
- ◆ Indigenous vets
- ◆ Personnel exchange
- ◆ Solutions for local needs
- ◆ Need for new sanctuaries
- ◆ Law enforcement
- ◆ Wild populations

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Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 3

PASA Working Group

PASA Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

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Annie Olivecrona, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem facing our group is defining what PASA is going to be, and what it is going to do. The answer to those questions will affect how it is organized, operates and communicates both internally and externally. Furthermore, there will be issues involved in monitoring the effectiveness and accountability of PASA.

Group A – What are we?

1. Establish need
2. Mission Statement
3. What are the roles
4. What is the need for PASA?
5. Relationships
6. Logo and Vision Statement
7. What is a sanctuary? What defines a sanctuary?
8. Who can be a member of PASA (not just sanctuaries!)?
9. Is there a model organization that can be used to draw ideas from?
10. Political Correctness
11. Is it a forum or primarily about collaboration/communication?

Group B – How are we going to do it?

12. Key objectives
13. Strategies to achieve those objectives
14. Organizational structure
15. How is PASA going to evolve over time – steps and stages
16. Encourage sanctuaries to be part of national programs
17. Lobbying efforts – targets
18. Policy Making
19. Conflict resolution
20. Does PASA run its own programs?
21. Strategic alliances/co-operation with other organizations
22. Communication between sanctuaries
23. Political Correctness
24. PASA authority to speak?
25. Mission Statement

Group C – Organisation/Structure/Administration

26. Communication between sanctuaries
27. Frequency of meetings
28. Executive Decisions
29. Authority to speak for all sanctuaries
30. Secretariat
31. Location of organization
32. Work in more than one language
33. Is PASA one thing or are there separate groups – structure of PASA – organizational structure – Formality of structure/membership
34. Uniformity
35. Distribution of Funds
36. Worst case scenario
37. Strategic alliances/co-operation with other organizations
38. Equity in membership

Group D - Finances

39. Funding
40. Distribution of Funds
41. Crisis funding

Group E – Communication Issues – Internal /External

42. Public relations and communication with outside world
43. Relationship with Zoos
44. Relationship with Academia
45. Library/Information Resource
46. Political Correctness
47. Lobbying efforts – targets
48. Representation
49. Work in more than one language
50. Uniformity
51. Language issues
52. Strategic alliances/co-operation with other organizations
53. Find ways to appeal to international zoo community
54. Marketing Plan
55. Establishing effective communication between sanctuaries

Group G – Monitoring/Accountability/Effectiveness

56. Who regulates PASA to keep it going?
57. Who decides to pull the plug?
58. Monitoring PASA performance and effectiveness

Notes on need for PASA to lead to development of Mission Statement

Why PASA – Global

Unified “voice” / Create passion
 Leadership image building
 Promote primate care
 Promote care and conservation
 Support campaigns
 Set ethics
 Relationships / networking
 Crisis intervention
 Fundraising

Why PASA – Internal

Create unified voice
 Unified/Shared knowledge/Resource
 Provide Network
 Set Ethics -> code of conduct
 Create Guidelines
 Crisis Management
 Availability of Shared knowledge
 Credibility & Strengths
 Professionalism

Define Sanctuary

Safe Haven
 Primates, Vs. Great Apes
 Orphanage versus Environmental Sanctuary
 Permanent Home
 Enclosed (Danger out, animals in)
 Interaction with people?
 Education
 Animals First
 Animals in need
 Origin of Animals / Africa
 Part of integrated approach to conservation
 Natural behaviour and physical/psychological well being
 Rescue

PROPOSED DEFINITION FOR A PASA SANCTUARY

A PASA sanctuary provides a safe and secure home for African apes and other primates in need. The welfare of the individual and the preservation of the species are of prime importance and are considered equally. The sanctuary operates in the context of an integrated approach to conservation, which can include rehabilitation and re-introduction.

PROPOSED MISSION STATEMENT

To support, assist and encourage member sanctuaries in their efforts to save Africa's great apes and other primates.

PASA aims to accomplish this mission by campaigning locally and globally against the threats these species face in the wild, promoting the highest standards of captive animal husbandry, and by acting as a forum where sanctuaries can share information and discuss issues of mutual concern.

GOALS

Who are we?

- To be a unified voice for all member primate sanctuaries in Africa in relation to outside groups
- To become an organization that assures full communication and collaboration among member sanctuaries and enables development of standards and ethics which guide our operations and enhance our credibility and effectiveness in accomplishing our mission.

What are we going to do?

Goal: to have a phased development of PASA spanning about 7-10 years.

First Phase – Formal Development of PASA organization:

- Select a “champion” – an individual that will act as a prime mover to formalize the organization (deal with mechanical details of setting up organization, bank account)
- Secure initial funding
- Secure sanctuary membership and associate membership
- Develop strategic alliances with similar organizations to assist in development phase

Second Phase – Ensure Effective Internal Communications

- Progress themes of common interest and sense of mutual responsibility
- Setting standards
- Addressing Crisis response

Third phase – Develop Sanctuary Accreditation and funding base for programs

Fourth phase – Establish Credible Voice & Lobby

Fifth Phase: Reinforce Credible External Voice & Lobby

Organizational Structure Goals (the What)

- To be an organization supported by a secretariat that functions primarily through member consensus and not only by control of an executive board
- Hold regular (annual) meetings of members
- Assume authority to speak for all the PASA sanctuaries
- Set Location of organization (main office in Africa – satellite offices in other countries)
- Language – provide communications in English and French
- Establish appropriate financial controls for maintenance and distribution of funds
- Define responsibilities and rights of membership (rights are same for all sanctuaries regardless of size)

Finance

- Secure core funding to support PASA
- Set up an endowment fund which could also function as a crisis fund

Communications

- Communication internal and external – improve web site, establish reliable email communications – create local web pages for sanctuaries
- Setup network with zoos, conservation organizations and government institutions
- Create a central secretarial function to consolidate and distribute information

Accountability

- Establish a monitoring and accountability process for both PASA and the member sanctuaries

ACTION PLANS

Development of PASA in a phased manner (spanning about 7-10 years and some may occur concurrently) ensuring that strong collaboration and consensus is operating from the outset and ensuring that all members have realistic expectations of PASA at each stage of its development. (some of these ‘**milestones**’ may be as follows and see accompanying diagram)

- 1 -

Description	The Secretariat and Advisory Committee will use this phased program to develop a template for long-range and will refer to it in their deliberations and annual reporting or progress. Annual meetings of PASA will be presented will revised /updated plans (see details in proposed template below)
Responsibility	Secretariat and Advisory Committee
Timeline	Immediate and on-going
Measurable	
Collaborators	All sanctuaries
Resources	None
Consequences	Transparent, well managed development of PASA will realistic expectations of members and mutual responsibility
Obstacles	External factors such as timely and availability legal processes, inability of individuals to deliver information on time.

First Phase – Formal Development of PASA organization

- Select a “champion”/initial coordination – an individual that will act as a prime mover to formalize the organization (deal with mechanical details of setting up organization, bank account) Establish an appropriate advisory/coordinating committee for the development of PASA
- Secure initial funding
- Secure sanctuary membership and associate membership
- Ensure communication network is in place and effective
- Develop strategic alliances with similar organizations to assist in development phase
- Establish Legal/financial framework and registration of PASA and ratify the management team (paid or voluntarily elected with stipend and expenses)
- Prepare initial funding proposal for IFAW, HS, BCTF, WPF ASP, EAZA....

Second Phase – Strengthening Communications (Internal and External), Consolidate results of initial working groups

- Publicize PASA and possibly engage in marketing research and search for financial supporters
- Progress themes of common interest and sense of mutual responsibility through working groups
- Setting standards, systems and expectations of memberships (existing and new)
- Addressing need for crisis response for primates in need (preliminary plan)

- Prepare and distribute manuals that provide guidelines for management and operation of Sanctuaries (best practice)
- Enhance funding base for PASA (set up endowment fund/Trust or other appropriate structure)
- Establish appropriate strategic relationships (e.g. welfare NGO's, conservation groups)

Third Phase –Enhancing credibility by facilitating and communicating improvements

- Implement improvements in sanctuary management, wildlife education and conservation
- Seek recognition by CITES, UN agencies or other relevant bodies to facilitate crisis actions plans
- Develop Sanctuary Accreditation
- Target improvements in PASA members relationships with Zoos and conservation organizations (especially international NGO's)

Fourth Phase –Pursue joint programs

- Ensure effective monitoring is in place for all aspects of organizations (eg. performance of management team, sanctuaries, collaborative process)
- Establish joint programs among sanctuaries and with external organizations

Fifth Phase: Reinforce Credible External Voice & Lobby

- Engage actively in conservation forum and management of threats to great apes and other African primates
- Dialogue with major investor groups such as IFC to ensure appropriate environmental and conservation conditionality in funding proposals and projects

Flow Diagram with Phases and Milestones

- 2 -

Description	Establish Advisory Committee
Responsibility	Norm Rosen
Timeline	May 2001
Measurable	Done
Collaborators	
Resources	Budget \$0
Consequences	5 persons appointed: Norman Rosen, Debby Cox, Becky Harris Jones, Wayne Boardman. Stuart Dewar and Estelle Rabelland
Obstacles	

- 3 -

Description	Establish Secretariat
Responsibility	Stephen Brend
Timeline	May 2001, in place by July 2001
Measurable	Done
Collaborators	
Resources	\$4000 (communication and legal costs for first year)
Consequences	Secretariat appointed Location of Secretariat agreed (UK – Stephen’s home)
Obstacles	

- 4 -

Description	Membership Initiation Fee
Responsibility	Sanctuary Managers Secretariat
Timeline	Effective May 2001, received by August 15, 2001
Measurable	By receipt
Collaborators	
Resources	\$200 from each Sanctuary Manager
Consequences	Fees paid in
Obstacles	Sanctuaries unable/unwilling to provide fee

- 5 -

Description	Initial Funding and setup Bank Account. Secretariat to open a checking account with Stephen’s name, to be supervised by the advisory committee – till PASA is a legal entity
Responsibility	Stephen Brend
Timeline	July 31 st , 2001
Measurable	
Collaborators	
Resources	\$200 to open account
Consequences	Bank account makes it possible to accept and deposit contributions.
Obstacles	

- 6 -

Description	Prepare and write 2001-2002 Funding Proposal and distribute to IFAW, EAZA, Born Free, BCTF, Wildlife Protector's Fund
Responsibility	Secretariat
Timeline	July 31 st , 2001
Measurable	
Collaborators	
Resources	Budget \$500
Consequences	
Obstacles	

- 7 -

Description	Formalizing PASA. Getting advisory committee involved. Register as non-profit organization in the UK – write constitution for PASA. Open official PASA bank account – transfer funds from interim, personal account . develop, finalize Logo
Responsibility	Stephen Brend – Secretariat
Timeline	December 31 st , 2001
Measurable	
Collaborators	Becky Harris to work on Logo
Resources	\$3000
Consequences	Secretariat appointed Operating Location still UK – Stephen's home
Obstacles	

- 8 -

Description	First Year Outcomes
Responsibility	Secretariat
Timeline	May 2002
Measurable	
Collaborators	
Resources	\$2000 for audited financials (may be pro bono?)
Consequences	Annual Report for meeting, Budgets for 2002, Audited accounting summaries/financials for 2001
Obstacles	

- 9 -

Description	Establish Next Year's meeting. Request CBSG to assist. Develop proposals to other supporters (IFAW, Born Free, JGI, Zoo(s))
Responsibility	Secretariat – Stephen Brend
Timeline	May – June 2002 (recommending: 27 th -31 st of May 2002)
Measurable	
Collaborators	CBSG, sanctuary at meeting location
Resources	Budget \$32,000
Consequences	Meeting organized and held
Obstacles	Finding location with appropriate resources for holding meeting Securing funding

- 10 -

Description	Establish category of associate membership for PASA to solicit contributions from Zoos and other wildlife organizations
Responsibility	Secretariat - Stephen Brend
Timeline	August 31 st , 2001
Measurable	
Collaborators	
Resources	\$100 – nominal
Consequences	Potential for gaining substantial additional revenue
Obstacles	Zoos not comfortable with supporting sanctuaries Establishing enough benefits for joining

- 11 -

Description	<p>Create central PASA knowledge base.</p> <p>Collect information, ensure that all members are aware of which knowledge is available (via PASA website and distribute list by mail), and make the information available, e.g. via PASA website, via diskette or distribution of hardcopies.</p> <p>Information can include: volunteer list, vet contact list, studbook, specialist (specific skills) contact list, reference library, education materials, financial aspects (e.g. endowment funds, trusts), veterinary reference journals, information on training courses, health manuals for staff and animals, sanctuary management aspects, electric fencing.</p>
Responsibility	Steve
Timeline	<p>Initial setup June 2001 – Dec 2001</p> <p>Maintenance Continuous</p>
Measurable	A transparent knowledge base that is accessible by all PASA members + a distribution center to distribute hardcopies.
Collaborators	PASA sanctuaries, responsible contact person for each specific area (veterinary, education)
Resources	<p>Initial costs for setup ? (estimate \$16,000)</p> <p>Distribution costs ? (estimate max \$50 per member sanctuary yearly)</p> <p>ISP costs computer space (estimate \$200 yearly)</p> <p>Storage room for hardcopies of information</p> <p>Photocopy facility</p>
Consequences	All members will have access to joint knowledge available, in order to ensure best management practice of each sanctuary.
Obstacles	<p>Reliability of post system in country of central location.</p> <p>Confidentiality aspect</p>

- 12 -

Description	<p>Set up funding structure for PASA sanctuaries.</p> <p>This includes: Identify sources of funding, regard tax deductibility aspects, decide on necessity of trust, consider endowment fund, set up system to channel funds to sanctuaries, set up system for crisis funding, setup bank account(s), consider investment aspects.</p>
Responsibility	<p>Secretary</p> <p>Funding committee</p>
Timeline	August 2001 – ongoing
Measurable	Funding structure
Collaborators	<p>Financial advisor or bank</p> <p>Juridical advisor</p> <p>Advising/steering committee</p> <p>Crisis management team</p>
Resources	<p>Initial costs for financial and juridical advice (estimate \$2,000)</p> <p>Expenses for ongoing fundraising (presentation materials, travel expenses, estimated \$5,000 yearly)</p>
Consequences	Will provide a backup for crisis situations and an extra source of funding for PASA sanctuaries.
Obstacles	

- 13 -

Description	Setup network with zoos, conservation organizations and government institutions
Responsibility	Secretariat Lobbying committee?
Timeline	Continuing
Measurable	
Collaborators	Zoos Conservation organizations Government organizations
Resources	
Consequences	Improved perception of sanctuaries and acceptance of PASA as a united voice
Obstacles	

- 14 -

Description	Create a central secretarial function to consolidate and distribute information
Responsibility	Steve
Timeline	June 2001 – ongoing
Measurable	
Collaborators	Members sanctuaries
Resources	Office and communications resources
Consequences	
Obstacles	Limitations on location (e.g. time differences)

- 15 -

Description	Establish a monitoring and accountability process for both PASA and the member sanctuaries
Responsibility	Board of advisors for accountability of PASA PASA for accountability of member sanctuaries Deedee Woodside
Timeline	Starting June 2002
Measurable	
Collaborators	
Resources	
Consequences	
Obstacles	

- 16 -

Description	<p>Develop communication policy for PASA and member sanctuaries, covering the use of email to ensure reliable communications. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a private list-server for PASA and documenting requirements for joining the list. • Creating a document for all PASA members clearly explaining how list servers work and guidelines for using them (language issues?). • Solving the problem of constantly changing email addresses (either through “permanent” email addresses or a method to track the changes) for communicating with PASA. • Ensuring that all members have web-accessible email (instead of, or in addition to any POP3 or non-web-accessible email accounts). • Identifying those sanctuaries (if any) that need either assistance in using email or will require additional equipment (Sat. phone) to reliably access email. <p>Gathering information from Member Sanctuaries on how often they can realistically access email</p>
Responsibility	Jane Dewar or Monty (TBD)
Timeline	3 months
Measurable	Measured by running one or more tests at the end of the period sending an email to all PASA members requesting an immediate reply and measuring how long it takes for a response to come back.
Collaborators	Steuart Dewar
Resources	Minimal
Consequences	Will enable member sanctuaries to keep informed on PASA progress and review any policies/decisions that require member input. Will provide and facilitate on-going communications between sanctuaries on husbandry, construction, veterinary and other issues.
Obstacles	Establishing initial communication with sanctuaries and getting a response back Inability of all sanctuaries to have regular, reliable access to internet Difficulties in getting members to regularly check and respond to email.

- 17 -

Description	Review and update website based upon progress in establishing PASA. Assemble web pages for all member sanctuaries (for those sanctuaries that have no web site nor plans). Ensure web site addresses multi-lingual issues.
Responsibility	Current person/organization handling web site? TBD
Timeline	1-year
Measurable	By measuring number of hits onto website and comparison with other web sites of wildlife organizations. By feedback from member sanctuaries on any increased communication activity
Collaborators	Member sanctuaries
Resources	Web page elements (history of sanctuary, sanctuary description, photographs)
Consequences	Will help improve visibility of PASA – increase exposure of member sanctuaries.
Obstacles	Member sanctuaries may be too busy/unable to provide necessary documentation May need to assign task of web-page management to some other group/person Sanctuaries may have no prior data to measure any increase from exposure.

Description	<p>Develop a Crisis Management Plan for PASA Sanctuaries to deal with worst-case scenarios such as war, total storm damage, fire or other “shut-down” cases. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify short-term issues that can be addressed • Developing written plan to address major crises. • Having an active list of sanctuaries that would be willing/able to provide assistance in terms of people, resources (transportation, etc.) • A plan for getting fast-track approval from CITES if translocation was required • Identification of alternate sites where animals could be temporarily held pending reconstruction <p>Long term: Identification of sources of funding to cover costs of emergency actions.</p>
Responsibility	TBD
Timeline	Six months for short-term plan. 2 years for getting funding into place.
Measurable	Only by having sanctuaries review a written plan.
Collaborators	Member sanctuaries
Resources	Minimal for first phase, substantial \$’s if full translocation/reconstruction were required
Consequences	Will help sanctuaries address crisis situations with a better chance of lessening the impact on animals in their care.
Obstacles	Obtaining sources of funding to cover emergency actions CITES may not be willing to fast-track requests for moving animals

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 4

Health Working Group

Health Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

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Joanne Fielder, Veterinarian, IFAW, Brussels

Crispin Mahamba, Bonobo Sanctuary, Congo

Linda Percy, Projet de Protection des Gorilles Mpassa, Gabon

Anna Randall, Institute Zoological, Zoological Society of London, UK

Phillippe Sarrazin, Veterinarian, JGI-Congo, Gabon/Congo

Eric Dubuis, Veterinarian working with Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon

HEALTHCARE: PRIMATES – CAPTIVE AND WILD/VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF

Point of note: 'Health Care Working Group' refers to all participants of the health care working group at PASA meeting, May 2001 Limbe. The aim is to build on work from the PASA meeting in Entebbe 2000. We aim to reconvene in May 2002, prior to the next proposed PASA meeting, in order to fulfil a number of action points stated below. The working group may alter in composition at that time.

1. BRAINSTORMING

1. Lack of primate training for vets
2. Lack of trained support personnel for vets (nurses/vet tech/first aid knowledge)
3. Lack of training for sanctuary staff
4. Lack of continuing education for vets/access to reference material
5. Lack of awareness of zoonotic diseases: staff/hunters/local people/consumers and traders of bushmeat/owners of primate pets
6. Health implications from eating/handling bushmeat
7. Access to laboratories – virology/serology/pathologists
8. Lack of reliable laboratories
9. Lack of lab acceptance of samples
10. Lack of access to vets by sanctuaries
11. Lack of medical supplies/facilities
12. Overcrowding sanctuaries + health implications
13. Provision of isolation/quarantine/surgical/examination facilities
14. Poor record keeping
15. Lack of proper storage facilities for medical supplies
16. Disease monitoring for captive apes (on going)
17. Pre – release protocols (health screening)
18. Emergency procedures for captive primates
19. Impact of tourists on health/psychological welfare of captive primates
20. Triage procedures
21. Euthanasia
22. First aid kits in sanctuaries/field projects

23. Insurance for staff/volunteers
24. Emergency procedures for staff (i.e. what to do in case of snake bites etc)
25. Health screening for wild populations (for release information – identify diseases that should be screened)
26. Translocation protocols: risk assessment/transport/anaesthetics
27. Lack of communication between vets/sanctuaries
28. Access to scientific experts for consultation
29. Needs assessment of sanctuaries from health view point
30. Communication between vets in Africa/with primate experience
31. Research on primates
32. Difference of opinions – how to deal with challenges to veterinary decisions/between vets
33. Problems with sanctuaries with-holding information – sensitive to health issues related to husbandry issues
34. Staff health protocols
35. Volunteer selection criteria and health screening
36. Monitoring staff health
37. Diseases transmitted from apes to man
38. Impact of tourists on wild populations (health and psychological)
39. Sensitivity to HIV testing
40. Introduction of human diseases to wild populations
41. Ethics of taking bloods/giving results (HIV) cultural attitudes

2. CONSOLIDATED CATEGORIES

- (a) Lack of veterinary training and education for sanctuary staff
- (b) Inadequate networking, communication and collaboration between health care professionals
- (c) Lack of diagnostic support, availability of medical supplies, and equipment
- (d) Lack of standardized animal health management protocols
- (e) Lack of standardized staff health management protocols
- (f) Zoonotic and anthrozoonotic health risks
- (g) Lack of wild populations health management and translocation protocols.
- (h) Research

3. PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Preamble

As sanctuaries are now playing a leading role in the welfare and conservation of primates, there is a need to consider several issues relating to the health of the animals in our care, as well as sanctuary staff and volunteers, local communities and visitors.

- 1 (a) Lack of veterinary training and education for sanctuary staff**
- (b) Inadequate networking, communication and collaboration between health care professionals**

One issue that needs to be addressed regards the general lack of appropriate primate training for veterinary and animal health staff within sanctuaries. There is an existing wealth of experience and knowledge within the developing PASA network and other personnel resources and publications; at present this information has not been collated and disseminated effectively.

- 2 (c) Lack of diagnostic support, availability of medical supplies and equipment**
- (d) Lack of standardized animal health management protocols**
- (e) Lack of standardized staff health management protocols**

Often high quality diagnostic support, medical supplies, facilities and trained staff are not readily accessible, there is also a lack of standardized animal health and staff health management protocols.

- 3 (f) Zoonotic and anthrozoonotic health risks**

There is a pre-identified risk to human health of zoonotic disease transmission from wild populations, pets and handling bushmeat; however the level of research into this area is currently inadequate with existing data inappropriately disseminated and under-utilized.

- 4 (g) Lack of wild populations health management and translocation protocols**

The risk of transmission of disease from man to wild primates (anthrozoonotic transmission) is escalating as a result of increasing fragmentation of wild primate populations, continuous habitat encroachment and ecotourism. There is also a risk of disease introduction with the release of rescued, rehabilitated individuals; the release of disease into a naïve population can have catastrophic consequences.

- 5 (h) Research**

Sanctuaries are potential sources of opportunistic health care research, to date this area has not been developed fully or with an appropriate ethical review process.

4. GOALS AND ACTIONS

INITIAL GOALS

Goal 1: *Establish a contact person in each PASA sanctuary for information exchange*

Action: i) *Identify one person from each sanctuary able to provide health information, and obtain contact details*

Time frame: 3 months

Outcome: Create a list of contact personnel for each sanctuary specifically with respect to health issues

Responsibility: Wayne Boardman

Resources: Communication costs

Obstacles: communication

Goal 2: *Translate all written material and databases into French*

Action: i) *Identify translator*
ii) *Submit all written materials to translator*

Time frame: Dependant on time frame of production of materials

Outcome: All materials presented in English and French

Responsibility: Joanne Fielder

Resources: Translator costs

Obstacles: Costs

1(a) Lack of veterinary training and education for sanctuary staff

Goal 1: *Identify opportunities for primate medicine training*

Action: i) *Contact African Universities and other training institutes to identify existing primate medicine training opportunities*
ii) *Contact International universities and other training institutes to identify existing primate medicine training opportunities*
iii) *Survey PASA sanctuary staff to obtain information on relevant courses*

Time frame: 1st December 2001

Outcome: Database of courses and training opportunities in English and French

Responsibility: Joanne Fielder

Resources: Communication costs

Obstacles: Communication

Goal 2: *Needs assessment for primate medical training throughout PASA sanctuaries (taking into account national legal implications)*

- Action: i) *Produce a questionnaire regarding existing level of primate health education/training of staff, and their requirements for education/training*
 ii) *Distribute questionnaire to all PASA sanctuaries*
 iii) *Identify National restrictions/legislation regarding medical duties that can be performed by various members of staff.*
 iv) *Compile information gained from questionnaire to develop database of existing and required training*
- Time frame: 1st December 2001
- Outcome: Database of requirements for primate health training within PASA sanctuaries
- Responsibility: Joanne Fielder
- Resources: Communication costs
- Obstacles: Communication

Goal 3: *Create a strategy to provide specific primate medical training for veterinarians in PASA organizations*

- Action: i) *Match identified training needs with opportunities*
 ii) *Identify areas where needs are not met with opportunities*
 iii) *Prioritize training needs*
 iv) *Develop an action plan to meet these training needs*
- Time frame: 1st June 2002
- Outcome: Creation of a strategy
- Responsibility: ‘Health care working group’
- Resources: Funds required for future working group meeting
- Obstacles: Communication, funding

Goal 4: *Create a strategy to provide healthcare training for non-veterinary staff*

- Action: i) *Match identified training needs with training opportunities*
 ii) *Identify areas where needs are not met with opportunities*
 iii) *Prioritize training needs*
 iv) *Develop an action plan to meet these training needs*
- Time frame: 1st June 2002
- Outcome: Creation of a strategy
- Responsibility: ‘Health care working group’
- Resources: Funds required for future meeting of working group
- Obstacles: Communication, funding

Goal 5: *Provide Continuing Professional Development (CPD)*

Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) Create a database listing relevant journals, reference materials, papers, to be posted on the PASA website</i> <i>ii) Identify and explore routes of access to reference materials through veterinary colleges and universities (both on-line and postal access)</i> <i>iii) Database to include course information (identified in goal 1)</i>
Time frame:	1 st June 2002
Outcome:	Creation of database and creation of information access channels
Responsibility:	Joanne Fielder
Resources:	Communication costs
Obstacles:	Communication

Goal 6: *Feasibility study for a full-time PASA veterinarian*

Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) Review training requirements of PASA sanctuaries</i> <i>ii) Review strategic plans for training (goals 3 and 4)</i> <i>iii) Identify other possible roles of a veterinarian for PASA sanctuaries</i> <i>iv) Produce a report supporting or negating the need for a full-time PASA vet</i>
Time frame:	1 st June 2002
Outcome:	Decision on whether a full-time veterinarian is required by PASA
Resources:	Communication
Obstacles:	Communication

1 (b) **Inadequate networking, communication and collaboration between sanctuaries and health care staff regarding primate health issues**

Goal 1: *Develop a communication network of primate veterinarians and health care staff, working within PASA sanctuaries*

Action: i) *Create a list of primate veterinarians and health care staff working in PASA sanctuaries*
 ii) *Create listserv*
 Time frame: 1st October 2001
 Outcome: Listserv
 Responsibility: Wayne Boardman to liaise with Steuart Dewar
 Resources: Web site creation – costs and man power
 Obstacles: Internet access by all sanctuaries

Goal 2: *Establish a veterinary and scientific advisory group to provide support and advice for PASA members*

Action: i) *Create a list of candidates for this advisory group with suggestions from PASA membership*
 ii) *Approach potential candidates*
 iii) *Create a database list of advisory group members, including their areas of expertise, methods of communication, language skills and geographical location (therefore time zone)*
 iv) *Database incorporated into PASA website*
 v) *Include advisory group in veterinary list-server*
 Time frame: 1st February 2002
 Outcome: Creation of a readily accessible scientific and veterinary advisory group
 Responsibility: PASA group to add to list server, and add database to website
 Wayne Boardman to create group
 Resources: Costs of communication and development of list-server
 Obstacles: Communication and funding

2 (c) Lack of diagnostic support, availability of medical supplies and equipment

Goal 1: *Identify existing diagnostic capabilities of each PASA sanctuary*

Action: i) *Develop questionnaire, distribute to sanctuaries and collate information*
 ii) *Identifying existing capabilities within each PASA sanctuary via questionnaire*

Time frame: 1st December 2001

Outcome: List of existing diagnostic capabilities

Responsibility: Joanne Fielder

Resources: Communication costs

Obstacles: Communication

Goal 2: *Develop a list of recommended diagnostic equipment and develop diagnostic protocols*

Action: i) *Produce a list of recommended diagnostic equipment*
 ii) *Develop diagnostic protocol/procedures manual to be used as an appendix to 'animal health management manual'*
 iii) *Circulate within 'health working group' for comments (Possible future action: post onto web site)*

Time frame: 1st February 2002

Outcome: Produce a list of recommended diagnostic equipment
 Develop diagnostic protocol/procedures manual

Responsibility: Debo Ajao and Anna Randall

Resources: Costs of publication / printing; communication costs

Obstacles: Funding, communication

Goal 3: *Facilitate access of PASA sanctuaries to the recommended basic diagnostic equipment and protocols*

Action: i) *Identify needs based on existing capabilities and recommended requirements (14th May 2002)*
 ii) *Prioritize needs (at health working group meeting May 2002)*
 iii) *Estimate initial capital cost and recurring cost required (1st September 2002)*
 iv) *Facilitate development of targeted fundraising proposals*
 v) *Canvas hospitals, laboratory equipment suppliers, laboratories and Pharmaceutical companies. (June 2003); distribute donations according to prioritization*

Time frame: June 2003

Outcome: Ensure each PASA sanctuary can effectively perform essential diagnostic tests 'on – site'

Responsibility: Anna Randall

Resources: Funding for equipment, communication costs, distribution costs

Obstacles: Fund raising, communication, prioritization of needs

Goal 4: *Improve in country diagnostic capabilities*

- Action: i) *Create a wish list of diagnostic capabilities*
 ii) *Survey (in each country) the existing capabilities via questionnaire*
 iii) *Identify needs*
 iv) *PASA sanctuaries to develop relationships with laboratories (in country) to raise awareness for what is required and why, and investigate possible future collaboration*
 v) *Investigate development of partnerships between laboratories in PASA countries and those outside Africa*
- Time frame: Long term
- Outcome: The identification of in country laboratories, that can provide reliable, efficient and high quality diagnostic services. Providing a model by which in country laboratories can improve
- Responsibility: Wayne Boardman
- Resources: Communication
- Obstacles: Communication

Goal 5: *Expedite the transfer of diagnostic samples to specialists*

- Action: i) *Contact Margaret Cooper for advice regarding export of samples and CITES implications (1st September 2001)*
 ii) *Develop a strategy based on these discussions (1st June 2002)*
 iii) *Identify recommended 'specialists' for diagnostic analysis, post list on the web site. (1st December 2001)*
- Time frame: June 2002
- Outcome: List of experts accessible to sanctuaries. Develop a strategy for export of samples.
- Responsibility: Joanne Fielder
- Resources: Communication costs
- Obstacles: CITES legislation

Goal 6: *Identify existing accessibility of each PASA sanctuary to medical supplies*

- Action: i) *Design and disseminate a questionnaire to each PASA sanctuary in order to assess their ease of accessibility to medical supplies*
- Time frame: 1st December 2001
- Outcome: Identify the sanctuaries that have difficulty with obtaining specific supplies
- Responsibility: Joanne Fielder
- Resources: Communication costs
- Obstacles: Communication

Goal 7: *Establish a list of recommended basic essential medical supplies*

- Action: i) *To develop a list of recommended basic essential medical supplies (generic and all known trade names)*
 ii) *Circulate list among health care working group for review*
 iii) *Post list on the PASA website and include as appendix to animal health management manual*
- Time frame: 1st December 2001
- Outcome: Create a list of basic essential medical supplies which all sanctuaries should have ready access to, in order to ensure sanctuary operation with due consideration to recommended quarantine and pre-release protocols, and to deal appropriately with medical emergencies.
- Responsibility: Eric Dubuis
- Resources: Communication costs
- Obstacles: Difference of opinion on essential requirements. Communication

Goal 8: *Develop networks with pharmaceutical companies with a view to obtaining medical donations*

- Action: i) *Contact pharmaceutical companies with a view to obtaining medical donations; (sanctuary needs as specified in Goal 7)*
- Time frame: 1^{4th} May 2002
- Outcome: Identify key contacts within pharmaceutical companies.
- Responsibility: Philippe Sarrizin (French speaking companies) Anna Randall (English speaking companies)
- Resources: Communication costs
- Obstacles: Communication

2 (d) Lack of standardized primate health management protocols

Goal 1: *Collate primate health care protocols from all PASA sanctuaries*

Action: i) *Identify contacts within each PASA sanctuary*
 ii) *Identify an effective means of collecting this information*
 iii) *Compile information*
 Time frame: 1st September 2001
 Outcome: Submission of all PASA sanctuary protocols to responsible person
 Responsibility: Wayne Boardman
 Resources: Communication costs
 Obstacles: Communication

Goal 2: *Produce standardized animal health management manual*

Action: i) *Collate information compiled from all PASA sanctuaries with reference materials and primate health protocols gained from other institutions and sources (by Sept 2001)*
 ii) *Submit draft document to all PASA sanctuary managers for review by the preferred method of communication (1st Dec 2001)*
 iii) *Solicit feedback from PASA sanctuary managers and health care staff*
 iv) *Revise document*
 v) *Submit 2nd draft document for peer review by primate health specialists*
 Time frame: 14th May 2002
 Outcome: Production of recognized manual
 Responsibility: Wayne Boardman
 Resources: Communication
 Copyright fees
 Production / printing
 Obstacles: Communication in review process. Recognition.

Goal 3: *Needs assessment of PASA sanctuary health facilities*

Action: i) *Develop a questionnaire to identify existing health facilities in PASA sanctuaries*
 ii) *Distribute questionnaires and collect information*
 iii) *Determine the 'ideal' facilities required (with consideration for the stated goal of each sanctuary)*
 iv) *Determine the needs of each sanctuary*
 Time frame: 1st December 2001
 Outcome: Identification of the health facility needs of each sanctuary
 Responsibility: Joanne Fielder
 Resources: Communication costs
 Obstacles: Communication, differing opinions regarding the ideal facilities

Goal 4: *Facilitate provision of adequate on site facilities for quarantine/ isolation/examination/treatment*

- Action: i) *Develop criteria for prioritizing needs*
 ii) *Prioritize the needs of sanctuaries regarding health facilities*
 iii) *Determine the funds required*
 iv) *Facilitate the formation of fundraising proposals (for individual sanctuaries and / or PASA) – to liaise with fundraising sub committee*
- Time frame: Initiated at May 2002 pre PASA health working group meeting.
 Completion December 2002
- Outcome: The formation of targeted fundraising proposals for individual sanctuaries
- Responsibility: “Health care working group”
- Resources: Costs of health care working group meeting, costs of printing proposals. Eventual fund raising for required facilities.
- Obstacles: Difference of opinion over requirements and formation of priorities. Fund raising

2 (e) Lack of standardized staff health management

Goal 1: *Produce standardized staff/volunteer health management manual*

- Action:
- i) Collect existing staff health protocols from PASA sanctuaries (by September 2001)*
 - ii) Collect existing protocols from zoos and other institutions*
 - iii) Gather information from National Health Authorities regarding disease prevalence and presence in local populations*
 - iv) Survey the availability of health resources for each PASA sanctuary*
 - v) Survey HIV issues affecting each PASA sanctuary*
 - vi) Compile information and produce a standardized staff health management manual*
- Time frame: June 2002
- Outcome: Production of staff health management manual
- Responsibility: Wayne Boardman
- Resources: Costs of communication, costs of publication and printing
- Obstacles: Difficulty of obtaining information from health authorities; acceptance / recognition; cultural sensitivity of HIV issues.

Goal 2: *Identify liability risks associated with health issues for staff, volunteers and visitors; develop a strategy*

- Action:
- i) Survey existing liability waivers, gather information from zoos and NGO's*
 - ii) Produce example liability waiver form*
 - iii) Produce health information leaflets for staff applicants*
- Time frame: 14th May 2002
- Outcome: Production of guidelines to reduce the risks of legal action against sanctuaries with regards to health implications
- Responsibility: Linda Percy
- Resources: Costs of printing leaflets, communication costs
- Obstacles: Complex issue with differing legislation in each country; ethics; cultural differences

3 (f) Zoonotic and anthroozoonotic health risks

Goal 1: *Identify priorities for research into primate related zoonotic and anthroozoonotic diseases*

- Action: i) *Collect data from previous studies on zoonotic and anthroozoonotic disease transmission*
 ii) *Identify diseases of concern – input from sanctuaries, health authorities, research community*
 iii) *Develop a list of research areas that require further investigation, in order to facilitate the formulation of effective pre-release health screening protocols, and for use in education programmes which aim to identify the risks associated with the bush-meat trade/trade in orphaned primates*
- Time frame: May 2002
- Outcome: List of recommended research areas
- Responsibility: Joanne Fielder
- Resources: Communication
- Obstacles: Communication

Goal 2: *Provide educational material regarding the risks of zoonotic and anthroozoonotic diseases to sanctuary managers, education programmes, local and national health authorities*

- Action: i) *Collate information regarding zoonotic and anthroozoonotic disease transmission*
 ii) *Produce an education/information document detailing the risks*
 iii) *Identified, to be posted on the PASA website*
 iv) *Liaise with PASA education and other conservation work groups, Ape Alliance*
- Time frame: May 2002
- Outcome: The production of accessible information, available on the PASA web site
- Responsibility: Joanne Fielder
- Resources: Communication
- Obstacles: Communication

4 (g) Lack of wild population health management and translocation protocols

Goal 1: *Develop veterinary translocation protocols*

- Action: i) *Identify the veterinary related issues regarding translocation of primate populations*
 ii) *Develop criteria to identify the need for translocation*
 iii) *Investigate anaesthetic and restraint procedures for wild primates*
 iv) *Establish health parameters for donor and recipient populations*
 v) *Develop procedures for undertaking translocation*
 vi) *Collate all information and develop protocol manual*
- Time frame: December 2002
- Outcome: Provision of veterinary guidelines for the translocation of primates
- Responsibility: Wayne Boardman
- Resources: Communication
- Obstacles: Communication and commitment

Goal 2: *Collate existing research information on wild primate population health with regards to utilization in pre-release protocol development*

- Action: i) *Undertake literature reviews, with particular reference to information produced at the CBSG workshop on disease risks of animal translocation*
 ii) *Seek advice from experienced personnel*
 iii) *Produce a review to be posted on the PASA web site*
- Time frame: December 2002
- Outcome: The production of a review on the PASA website
- Responsibility: Wayne Boardman
- Resources: Communication
- Obstacles: Communication and commitment

5 (h) Research**Goal 1: *Create guidelines for acceptance or rejection of research proposals (create an ethical review process)***

- Action: i) *Obtain and review research ethic standards from a number of*
 ii) *Organizations and UFAW ethical review process*
 iii) *Produce a draft research ethics document*
 iv) *Draft reviewed by PASA sanctuaries and scientific advisory*
 Committee
 v) *Use document as suggested guidelines when considering*
 research projects
- Time frame: May 2001
- Outcome: Develop guidelines for an ethical review process
- Responsibility: Joanne Fielder / IFAW
- Resources: IFAW volunteer.
- Obstacles: Communication and prior commitments

Goal 2: *Identify areas of research interest within PASA sanctuaries, facilitate connecting projects to researchers*

- Action: i) *Establish what research has been conducted to date*
 ii) *Review and identify needs of PASA sanctuaries (via*
 questionnaire)
 iii) *Draw up list of research interests and needs*
 iv) *Post list on PASA website*
 v) *Identify research institutions and individuals with appropriate*
 skills and interest – post list on PASA website
- Time frame: May 2002
- Outcome: List of research interests and needs posted on the PASA website
- Responsibility: Joanne Fielder / IFAW
- Resources: Communication
- Obstacles: Communication and commitment

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 5

Insitu/Conservation/Bushmeat Issues Working Group

In-situ/Conservation/Bushmeat Issues Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

Karl Ammann, Conservation Photographer, Kenya

Frands Carlsen, Copenhagen Zoo, Netherlands

Alain Dongmo, Nature and Life, Cameroon

Liza Gadsby, Pandrillus, Nigeria

Ian Henderson, Projet de Protection des Gorilles Mpassa

Aliette Jamart, HELP, Congo

Sandrine Mahé, HELP, Congo

Joseph Maiyo, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Alexis Manirakiza, Wellington Zoo, New Zealand

Chris Mitchell, CWF, Cameroon

Claudia Schoene, Veterinarian, South Africa

Markus Walter, The Jane Goodall Institute, Germany

BRAINSTORMING ISSUES

The group came up with the following list of important problems related to in-situ conservation and bushmeat issues for discussion during a brain storming process:

1. Poor law enforcement
2. Lack of political will for conservation
3. Poor standardisation of laws –
4. Exploitation of natural resources
5. Timber revenue driven economy
6. Lack of information sharing (between people who know and people who cause problem)
7. Lack of communication
8. Policy makers are not listening to conservation issues
9. Cultural changes
10. No alternative sources of income
11. Habitat conservation problems inside sanctuaries
12. BCTF communication with sanctuaries is inadequate
13. Easy availability of fire arms and ammunition
14. Human population movements into the forest, urbanisation (economic migration)
15. Commercialisation of bushmeat trade
16. Poor relations with logging companies
17. Poor governance (corruption)
18. Regional variation of problems
19. Habitat loss
20. Explosive population growth (& urbanisation)
21. Inadequate donor responsibility
22. Bush meat by-products
23. Pet trade (incl. ex-pats)
24. International smuggling
25. Lack of resources for training and number of staff in relevant government Dept's.
26. Nature conservation – very low profile (kids – parents no economic incentive in conserving nature) How to attract the best into conservation

27. Lack of long term commitment by donors to projects/protected areas
28. Lack of co-ordination of conservation efforts
29. Lack of consistency in Conservation Organisation
30. Fauna as an economic resource
31. Lack of education
32. Community relations
33. Political instability
34. Cross species transmission
35. Government policies in timber exploitation
36. Should Great Apes be used as flagship species in Bush Meat campaigns

The brainstorming issues were consolidated into the following 5 subheadings. The consolidation was delegated to sub-groups for a more effective working process:

	<u>Subheadings</u>	<u>Sub-groups</u>
1	Government 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 17, 25, 31, 33 , 35	<i>Liza, Markus, Karl</i>
2	Economy 5, 10, 13, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30	<i>Frands, Ian, Alexis, Joseph</i>
3	Social/Cultural 9, 14, 18, 20, 26, 32, 34	<i>Aliette, Sandrine</i>
4	NGO/Donor 6, 7, 12, 16, 27, 28, 29, 36	<i>Chris, Alain</i>
5	Habitat Loss 11, 19	<i>Liza, Claudia</i>

The subheadings were prioritized as follows:

Prioritisation:

- 1) Social & Cultural aspects
- 2) Habitat loss aspects
- 3) Government aspects
- 4) Economical aspects
- 5) NGO and donor aspects

PROBLEM STATEMENTS

The following list of problem statements including a major part of the brainstorming issues was produced:

Social & Cultural Aspects

Hunting and consumption of bushmeat has always been part of the African culture. Demographic changes have resulted in subsistence hunting having largely been replaced by market hunting and, in the absence of relevant cultural change, have resulted in the drastic decline in wildlife populations. The special circumstances generated by political instability create a suite of problems that can negatively impact habitat and wildlife.

Habitat Loss Aspects

In addition to the failures of government described above to protect and manage forest habitats, poor agricultural practices, uncontrolled burning, firewood collection and other forms of human development contribute to the forest loss and fragmentation.

Governmental Aspects

Lack of enforcement of existing laws and short term revenue-driven policies regulating natural resource exploitation result in widespread loss of Africa's biodiversity and in particular forest primates. Causes include lack of political will, corruption and poor governance, foreign corporate interests, lack of resources and capacity for implementation of necessary protection measures.

Economical Aspects

The economic underdevelopment within many African nations has led to the unsustainable exploitation of forest resources. The timber revenue generation for governments from the allocation of concessions results in human access to remote forest areas. The increased access and demand has resulted in a commercialisation of the trade in bush meat and its by-products. These unsustainable hunting practices pose a serious threat to primates and wildlife.

NGO/Donor Aspects

NGO's, including donors often operate unilaterally, viewing conservation issues from different perspectives. Approaches are rarely integrated and seldom take a sufficiently long-term approach/stance. International aid and development programmes are often not in the interest of conservation.

GOALS

The following list of goals was established to meet the problems stated above:

1 Social and Cultural Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

1. Initiate a multi-pronged approach to comprehensively change attitudes towards primates from a source of bushmeat to a valued resource to be protected.
2. Solicit involvement of appropriate NGO's into sanctuaries operating areas to address reproductive health & family planning issues.

2 Habitat Loss Aspects

In addition to goals formulated for governmental aspects sanctuaries should:

- C. Actively support programs, practices and policies on sustainable forest use on a community level.
- D. Strategically locate themselves to maximise forest conservation.

3 Governmental Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

- E. Lobby and encourage governments to create new protected areas.
- F. Assist governments to attract financial and technical aid for protected areas.
- G. Encourage governments to enforce laws outside protected areas.
- H. Engage in lobbying governments on environmental issues and legislation.

4 Economical Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

- C. Establish a dialogue with companies involved in timber exploitation.
- D. Help in development of local economy as an alternative to the bushmeat industry.

5 NGO and Donor Aspects

Sanctuaries should:

- E. Maintain good relations with animal welfare NGO's to assist if necessary with the sanctuaries' financial obligations.
- F. Attempt to be neutral partners in facilitating competing conservation NGO's to come together for co-ordinated strategic planning.
- G. Lobby donor community in the base countries to use environmental conditionality in any lending & granting activities and where necessary promote long term commitment to supported projects.
- H. Actively promote information sharing between NGO's and relevant government bodies.

ACTIONS

To meet this challenging list of goals the following list of achievable action steps including persons responsible for carrying out the actions was established:

A. PAZA and EAZA Bushmeat Campaign

Goals: 2.A, 3 & 5.B + D

Action step: PASA sanctuaries to participate in EAZA Bushmeat Campaign

Description: The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) Bushmeat Campaign presently runs in +170 EAZA zoos with the aim of:

- 1) Creating consumer awareness on the bushmeat issue
- 2) Collecting signatures to be presented to the EU Commission and African Bush Meat Range state governments
- 3) Collecting funds for selected bushmeat related projects.

Collection of signatures will proceed until the end of 2001 and will be presented early 2002. "JGI Roots and Shoots" participate in the petition campaign.

Responsibility: *Frands Carlsen (FC)* will present a proposal of including PASA sanctuaries in the Bushmeat petition campaign to the EAZA Bushmeat Group, Steering Committee (BGSC) and take care of other contacts necessary if proposal is accepted. Participation will be limited to petition and awareness campaign.

Karl Ammann (KA) will prepare a list of action items to be presented to African heads of state and will communicate with sanctuary management to see what items they might wish to have included. Sanctuary managers will be asked to be local co-ordinators for the African petition delegation.

Time line: 1st contact at BGSC meeting on 11 June in Amsterdam. If proposal is accepted, *FC* will contact French bushmeat campaign co-ordinator for translation of petition and relevant campaign material. Translated information folders from "Roots and Shoots" campaign (*Markus Walter*) are also available. This material will be included in EAZA Bushmeat campaign packages and will be posted to sanctuaries within a month from the BMSC meeting.
KA will contact sanctuary management within a month for feedback on the action points.

Measurable Result: Increased local awareness and countable African signatures for bushmeat petition. Commitment on specific bushmeat actions on the ground by relevant heads of state and follow-up to ascertain the implementation.

Collaborators or Partners: EAZA, Sanctuaries

Resources: *Personnel & time:* FC & KA time. Reproducing of material/EAZA, JGI, French translation. Producing information material in sanctuaries
Costs: Minor

Consequences: Increased local awareness and important African contribution to petition, which will increase the encouragement for governments to enforce laws on environmental issues

Obstacles: Lack of participation in campaign on behalf of sanctuaries
Lack of commitment on behalf of African governments

B. Sanctuary Plant Nurseries

Goal: 2.A & 4.B

Action step: Every sanctuary should allot some land for growing plants

Description: A manual will be created to describe how to set up a nursery, germinate seeds and what native species are suitable for culture.

Suitable species might include
 Shade giving trees
 Rapid growing species for reforestation
 Fruiting trees
 Medicinal plants

The nursery must be interpreted

Responsibility: *Chris Mitchell* will contact the Limbe Botanical Gardens to develop this proposal

Time line: Initial contact this week. Manual to be ready within three months

Measurable Result: Number and variety of trees and other plants produced

Collaborators or Partners: Limbe Botanical Gardens

Resources: *Personnel & time:* One hour to discuss with LBG
 Twenty hours writing manual
Costs: Minor

Consequences: Impact upon reforestation, education and providing income.

Obstacles: Lack of participation in campaign on behalf of sanctuaries

C. Case Study Collection of Rural Development Projects

Goal:	4.B
Description:	The development of an action booklet to assist sanctuary managers in rural development issues. This will contain: case studies highlighting success, failures and mistakes, methods of work, potential costs and sources of income. Thus the managers of sanctuaries will be able to provide alternatives to the bushmeat industry.
Responsibility:	<i>Ian Henderson (IH)</i>
Time line:	1 year 1 st step: Gathering background information and making contacts 2 nd step: Data gathering – questionnaires, literature research 3 rd step: Collation of material 4 th step: Reporting presentation of documents
Measurable Result:	A document that is appropriate for use at a sanctuary level
Collaborators or Partners:	Other NGO's working in this field. Academic institutions as a source of literature.
Resources:	Personnel: <i>IH</i> time Costs: US\$4-500
Consequences:	Sanctuary managers having the chance to develop alternative activities in their locality.
Obstacles:	Poor communication and access to data.

D. Case Study of Drill Ranch and Protected Area Creation in Nigeria

Goals:	2.B & 3A-D
Action step:	Case study of protected area creation
Description:	Write a case study on how a captive primate facility achieved and/or initiated the above goals in the process of its establishment.
Responsibility:	<i>Liza Gadsby (LG)</i> will write the case study of the Drill Rehab & Breeding Center in Nigeria
Timeline:	2 months
Measurable Result:	Case study will demonstrate how success is measured
Collaborators or Partners:	None required
Resources:	<i>LG</i> time only, no costs to PASA
Consequences:	It is hoped that such documentation will be able to serve as a useful example to others in the design and development of their programs, with the medium term goal of meaningful conservation being purpose built into their facility.
Obstacles:	None

E. Tree Planting Scheme – HELP/Congo

Goal:	2.A & 4.B								
Action step:	Tree Planting and soil stabilisation in local communities as an example for local villagers								
Description:	Plantation of 100 eucalyptus and 100 acacia (maybe more) in the sanctuary buffer zone. Also plan to farm eru.								
Responsibility:	<i>Aliette Jamart (AJ)</i>								
Time line:	Beginning July 2001. Progress report at PASA meeting 2002.								
Measurable Results:	Trees and eru farm, progress report								
Collaborators or Partners:	Service National de Reboisement (SNR), Eucalyptus du Congo (ECO)								
Resources:	<table> <tr> <td>Personnel:</td> <td><i>AJ</i>, time. 2 persons for 1 year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costs:</td> <td>Salaries for 2 persons for 1 year ~ US\$ 3,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Chain saw ~ US\$1,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Seeds – no cost</td> </tr> </table>	Personnel:	<i>AJ</i> , time. 2 persons for 1 year	Costs:	Salaries for 2 persons for 1 year ~ US\$ 3,600		Chain saw ~ US\$1,100		Seeds – no cost
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Costs:	Salaries for 2 persons for 1 year ~ US\$ 3,600								
	Chain saw ~ US\$1,100								
	Seeds – no cost								
Consequences:	Education of villagers around sanctuary. Source of firewood and building materials.								
Obstacles:	Fires								

F. Essay on East African Bushmeat Culture for Comparison with Central African Practices

- Goal:** 1.A
- Description:** A survey of tribal groups in sanctuary areas to establish attitudes towards bushmeat and a summary of findings.
- Responsibility:** *Joseph Maiyo (JM)*
- Time line:** Within 6 months
- Measurable Results:** Submitting report to use by Central African countries.
- Collaboration and Partners:** Other sanctuary staff.
- Resources:** Personnel: *JM* time
Costs: US\$100-200 travel budget
- Consequences:** Providing Central African sanctuaries with additional education tool can result in a decrease in bushmeat consumption and change in cultural preferences.
- Obstacles:** Lack of co-operation of local tribes in area
Lack of use of data by sanctuaries

G. Sensitise African Ex-pats Living in New Zealand on Bushmeat Issues

Goal:	1.A				
Description:	Analyse means and ways in which Africans living in New Zealand can understand issues related to the bushmeat crisis so that they can help changing attitudes of people involved in bushmeat practices in their home countries, influence their respective governments and start fund raising activities .				
Responsibility:	Alexis Manirakiza				
Time line:	1 year				
Measurable Result:	Understanding of the problem by ex-pats and the possibility of lobbying opinions in native countries.				
Collaborators:	People working in the conservation field in Africa who can provide relevant information on the seriousness of the issue e.g. Karl Ammann, BCTF).				
Resources:	<table> <tr> <td>Personnel:</td> <td><i>AM</i>, time (time consuming).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costs:</td> <td>Involves travelling from Wellington to Auckland for a meeting with the largest African communities in New Zealand and the organisation of a cultural African night. Estimated costs: US\$1,000</td> </tr> </table>	Personnel:	<i>AM</i> , time (time consuming).	Costs:	Involves travelling from Wellington to Auckland for a meeting with the largest African communities in New Zealand and the organisation of a cultural African night. Estimated costs: US\$1,000
Personnel:	<i>AM</i> , time (time consuming).				
Costs:	Involves travelling from Wellington to Auckland for a meeting with the largest African communities in New Zealand and the organisation of a cultural African night. Estimated costs: US\$1,000				
Consequences:	Once the group understands the problem they will be able to fundraise, lobby different African governments where bushmeat is a problem, talk to media in NZ and most importantly, send a positive conservation message back to their home countries.				
Obstacles:	Challenge to organise target group coherently. Risk of <i>AM</i> being treated as a western product who denies African culture.				

H. Join German NGO's Together as a Bushmeat Taskforce as Part of the EAZA Bushmeat Campaign

- Goal:** 5.B
- Action step:** JGI Germany to facilitate co-operation between German NGO's on Bushmeat issue and ensure participation in EAZA Bushmeat campaign.
- Description:** Expand the EAZA Bushmeat campaign by forming a German Committee with German NGO's
- Responsibility:** *Markus Walter (MW)*
- Time Line:** Within 6 months
- Measurable Results:** Bushmeat Campaign petition
- Collaborators and Partners:** Wilhelma Zoo, Stuttgart
- Resources:** Time, *MW*
- Consequences:** More political and financial power through co-operation

I. Developing a Working Environmental Education Model in Douala

Goal:	1.A & 2.A
Description:	Providing environmental education to young people in the city of Douala. Undertake concrete actions such as tree planting at schools.
Responsibility:	<i>Alain Dongmo (AD)</i>
Time line:	Within 1 year.
Measurable result:	The increased awareness on environmental issues among young people in the city of Douala.
Collaborators or Partners:	Ministry of National Education, Cameroon JGI – Roots and Shoots
Resources:	Personnel: <i>AD, time</i> Costs: Computer, seeds – estimate US\$ 2,500
Consequences:	Young people will be more aware of environmental issues.
Obstacles:	Bureaucracy Lack of financial means

J. Establish Co-operation between Sanctuaries and NGO's Dealing with Family Planning Issues

Goal:	1.B & 5.D
Action step:	To involve relevant NGO's to provide education in reproductive health and family planning issues at sanctuaries.
Description:	Contact has to be established with NGO's that provide assistance in reproductive health and family planning issues. NGO's will be invited to provide themselves with or assist in providing education mainly to schoolchildren visiting the sanctuaries
Responsibility:	<i>Claudia Schoene (CS)</i>
Time line:	Within 7 months.
Measurable:	Feedback from individual NGO's and co-operation between sanctuaries and NGO's.
Collaborators and Partners:	None
Resources:	Personnel: CS, time Costs: Telephone, postage, stationary, photocopies estimated at US\$ 100 – 200
Consequences:	Co-operation between respective NGO's and sanctuaries in providing education on reproductive health and family planning issues established leading to a better understanding of these issues in the population.
Obstacles:	Lack of communication and/or co-operation with NGO's in certain or all countries.

K. A Case Study of Logging and Sanctuary Relations

Goal:	4.A
Action step:	Specific case study of communication between sanctuaries and timber companies
Description:	Provide a case study of how sanctuaries can have a meaningful dialogue with timber companies.
Responsibility:	<i>Chris Mitchell (CM)</i> to write a paper about Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund (CWAFF) and Group Thanry discussions. Karl Ammann (KA) to provide an additional case study.
Time line:	Within 6 months. Draft to be circulated to ...
Measurable:	A paper will be produced for other sanctuaries to use.
Collaborators or Partners:	Paper will be co-written with the environmental manager of Group Thanry.
Resources:	Minimal
Consequences:	Presents an opportunity for sanctuaries to enter into the forest conservation arena.
Obstacles:	Many timber companies will refuse to talk to sanctuaries.

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 6

Education Working Group

Education Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

Cherie (Monty) Montgomery, Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda

Nicola GopalKrishna, CERCOPAN, Nigeria

Sam Ubi, Pandrillus, Nigeria

Ateh Wilson, Limbe Wildlife Centre Cameroon

Jane Dewar, Gorilla Haven/Dewar Wildlife Trust, USA

Becky Harris-Jones, Born Free Foundation, UK

Kenneth Kpuyuf Fonyuy, In Defense of Animals Africa/Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Centre, Cameroon

Gemma O'Connor, Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund, Cameroon

Wendy Elliott, Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund, Cameroon

(with input from) **Tony Rose**, Wildlife Protectors Fund (the Gorilla Foundation), USA

STAGE 1: IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEMS

- Funding for materials, people and other resources
- Identification of target group economy, age, education
- Ignorance to species, laws, policies and status of endangered animals
- Transport
- Military and political instability
- Apathy/attitudes
- Previously inappropriate approach
- Lack of curriculum in schools
- Lack of media support / governmental support / corporate support (construction)
- Age appropriate approaches
- Traditions / culture: Hindrance/help
- Previously inappropriate approach
- Co-operation
- Staffing – lack of training for local people
- Timing – school holidays, seasonal
- Identify the hook to lever a change
- Finding the donor maintaining the donor interest
- Guided tours / interpretation
- Location / accessibility
- Increasing the target group – need of tour operator, marketing and advertising
- Lack of flexibility
- Corruption
- Generating creativity

STAGE 2: CONSOLIDATION

Target Group

Diversity of target groups and adapting materials to suit their needs. These will include but not be restricted to; local communities, corporations, political, religious, children, hunters etc.

- Economy of target group
- Gender
- Identify the hook
- Expanding target group – marketing, advertising, tour operator
- Guided tours / interpretation
- Identification of target group
- Previously inappropriate approaches

Attitudes

Negative attitudes of all the social, political and cultural issues on a local and global scale.

- Co-operation
- Corruption
- Selfish
- Ignorance
- Apathy / attitudes – consumer
- Tradition / culture / religion (hindrance and help)

Logistical

Logistical issues relating to transport, location (language barriers, accessibility) development of resources and network, staff training, etc:

- Timing – school holidays, seasonal, religious holidays
- Transport
- Lack of flexibility
- Staffing – lack of training for local people
- Location – accessibility, entrance fees
- Age appropriate approaches
- Finding creative approaches
- Language barriers – communication
- Lack of network between sanctuaries to exchange ideas

Political

Lack of communications with and support from governments, military and media.

- Lack of curriculum
- Military and political instability

Funding

Lack of sustainable funding, maintaining donor interest and creating new donor opportunities.

- Finding a donor/maintaining a donor
- Lack of support – media, government, corporate (including construction)

PRIORITISING PROBLEM STATEMENTS

1. Target group
2. Attitude
3. Logistical
4. Political
5. Funding

STAGE 3: DEVELOPING GOALS

Target Groups

- To identify all target groups
- Create, interpret and modify materials to suit needs of target groups
- Identify the ‘hook’ for each target groups and create appropriate marketing / advertising strategy/ies

Target Groups

School children – nursery, infants, primary, secondary and university

Authorities – government agencies, military, customs, UN,

Communities

Donors –local, national and international

International bodies and public – consumers, links programmes (schools, zoos, NGOs and so on), universities, researchers.

Attitudes

- Identify negative attitudes
- Identify the cause of the negative attitude (history, culture etc)
- Produce appropriate sensitisation programmes suitable to the target groups to change attitudes
- To encourage global education through IT provision, wherever logistically possible
- To continuously monitor and evaluate progress of programmes with pre and post testing
- Working towards closer collaboration to develop a more positive attitude towards particular issues

Logistical

- Network with sister organisations and collaborate to share ideas and market each other
- Increase multi-use of other peoples resources and facilities i.e. Radios, vehicles etc
- Encourage employment of local people to run education programme
- Implement capacity building with staff (local and international training, exchange programmes etc), local people, researchers and volunteers
- Knowledge sharing internally
- Training staff with knowledge of local languages, adaptation and use of materials in different languages, visual aids, theatre and use of interpreters where applicable
- Respecting and being aware of cultures
- Structure a timeframe which coincides with specific holidays, religious and cultural festivals and seasons
- Create a network between sanctuaries to increase access to educational resources
- Continue the development of the PASA education pack

Political

- Create positive PR opportunities on a local and global level with Governments, NGOs and media
- Encourage inclusion of primate and environmental issues in the National Curriculum and create educational materials to fit within this remit
- Identify incentives for political target groups
- Updating and informing government institutions of the sanctuary activities and progress
- Sensitisation workshops with authorities (military, customs, religious missions, ministers, UN)

Funding

- Provide an incentive to attract new donors (merchandise, proceeds etc)
- Maintain a personal connection and ensure provision of regular progress reports
- Identifying the needs and preferences of the donor (recognition etc)
- Adapting materials / literature to suit the needs of donors (funding proposals, education materials, membership packs etc)
- Formation of a Trust and / or endowment where possible to create a sustainable fund
- Network and collaborate with potential donors and other grant giving institutions
- Develop an effective visitors programme (where appropriate) to help cover recurrent costs

MISSION STATEMENT

To encourage PASA sanctuaries to undertake conservation education initiatives both formal and informal, both local and international, through schools, outreach and sensitisation programmes/workshops using a multi-media approach in collaboration with other PASA sanctuaries.

STAGE 3: DEVELOPING GOALS

Target Groups

- To identify all target groups
- Create, interpret and modify materials to suit needs of target groups
- Identify the 'hook' for each target groups and create appropriate marketing / advertising strategy/ies

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- Network and collaborate with potential donors and other grant giving institutions
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Specific action step**Relevance****Timescale**

Description – relate the action to achieving a specific goal.

Responsibility – named person for each action point

Time line – beginning and completion dates

Measurable – outcome or result – product

Collaborators or partners – who is essential to get action started?

Resources – personnel, costs, special projects

Consequences – impact or outcome

Obstacles – conflicts of interest etc

STAGE 4: ACTION POINTS

MISSION STATEMENT

To encourage PASA sanctuaries to undertake conservation education initiatives both formal and informal, both local and international through schools, outreach programmes and workshops using a multi-media approach in collaboration with other PASA sanctuaries.

Education Workshop Action Points

- Evaluation of the needs of the PASA sanctuary education programmes.
Becky to send out surveys for sanctuaries to establish the current status of their education programmes and to enable the education working group to formulate an appropriate PASA pack. Evaluation forms will also be sent following the distribution of the PASA pack.
Deadline: To be sent out to sanctuaries by email by June 15th
Responses needed by June 30th
Costs: minimal
- Further development of the PASA education pack (see appendix for details)
Timeline:
June 30th – deadline for sending sanctuary education materials
July – November – Becky to amalgamate pack, Tony to edit and improve the pack and Jane to proof read the pack.
Tony is to distribute the pack to potential donors
Costs: Time, printing, design, distribution. Tbc.
- To develop a list of educational websites which can be used to promote primate conservation and environmental education.
Jane to compile and put on PASA website.
Deadline: July 31st 2001
Costs: negligible
- Create an educational section to the PASA website.
Jane to alter PASA pack to make suitable for the website.
Deadline: May 2002
Costs: negligible
- Case studies of effective educational programmes to be sent through to be incorporated into PASA pack.
Each member of the education working group to send through examples, including capacity building of staff.
Deadline: June 30th 2001
Costs: negligible

- Continue to monitor the progress of each sanctuary's educational programmes to identify areas which may be in need of help.
Monty to send out educational surveys / sheets on a biannual basis (ie. Christmas and May) to study progress
Deadline: Continuous
Costs: negligible
- Workshop participant education projects.
Each member of the education working group is to undertake a mini education project to try out new ideas and provide case studies for other sanctuaries.

Gemma – Developing a workshop for the World environment Day with an environmental clubs network in Cameroon. June 6th 2001.

Sending in report on success of workshop day as case study materials.

Monty to establish a local communities programme to promote sustainable living on Lake Victoria. This will include working with the local island populations to investigate ways to improve waste management and sanitation. This is a six month programme starting in Uganda in June.

Becky is to use some of the hunting and forest games in England to increase the awareness of UK children (and hopefully through them to their parents) to the plight of the primates in Africa.

EDUCATION GUIDELINES

In last years document, guidelines were drawn up to provide issues which should be addressed by any sanctuary when setting up an education and for evaluating their existing programme.

This year, the education working group has produced guidelines to help sanctuaries make their programmes more effective by identifying target groups, tackling negative attitudes, thinking about logistical problems, creating good political relationships and seeking funding for the education programme.

1. TARGET GROUPS

Each sanctuary should aim to identify the target groups in which it wants to raise awareness within the project objectives. This may include:

School children at all stages	National and international
Teachers	Community outreach
Religious groups	Pet owners
Military	Ex-pats
Government agencies	Loggers
Visitors	Hunters and traders
Family groups	Prospective donors
Media	Ministers/Civil servants
Women's and community associations	Chiefs and community leaders

Sanctuaries should adapt and modify education materials to suit perceived needs of the group. The approach and materials used should be pre evaluated regularly (depending on your programme) to progress and improve co-operation.

During the programme each sanctuary should try to search for the key activities that maintain interest of the target group. For example, environmental games were considered successful in transmitting conservation messages by teachers.

Creating the appropriate learning activity for the child's age with suggested activities
(source: Gemma O'Connor, CWAF)

Age	Stage of development	Type of activity	Examples
2-7 years	Egocentric thinking, sees one variable or one object at a time; is guided by intuition and perception, language develops, interested in what is real and immediate.	Number and variety of short activities using senses and dealing with objects.	Sensory games
7-11 years	Manipulation of objects very important; can make accurate observations, can measure and classify	Encourage discovery, experimentation and exploration. Children can managed longer activities with more involvement of choices. Work well in groups for collecting information and exploring ideas. Encourage creativity.	Sensory games Deforestation games Hunting games Drawing Charades Songs Plays Simple problem solving games
11 – adult	Ability to observe, propose, analyse, evaluate, make generalisations and hypothesise, decision making. Abstract concepts can be understood in increasing complexity.	Problem solving whilst investigating the environment. Give facts and develop discussion.	All activities above plus active discussions on deforestation and hunting. Analysing information and problem solving

Try to remember that people will retain various amounts of information according to the way in which it is presented:

20% if heard; 30% if seen; 50% if heard and seen; 80-90% if we teach and practice what we have learnt.

2. ATTITUDES

Negative attitudes towards sanctuaries may occur within the local communities, sanctuary staff, African and international governments, the international zoo community, international consumers and the public in general.

They may be caused for a variety of reasons:

1. *Historical or political situations*
2. *Previously inappropriate approaches to the target groups or the project management*
3. *A lack of community benefits or inclusion in the project*
4. *A lack of suitable training or sharing of knowledge internally*
5. *Ignorance to the issues, a lack of awareness and a non-caring attitudes of consumers*

Tackling the issue of negative attitude can be a long and slow process. Each sanctuary needs to first identify the where negative attitudes exist and try to find out the cause of these feelings if they are not already known.

a. Historical and political situations

To tackle these issues appropriate materials should be produced by the sanctuary and efforts should be made to visit the target groups to communicate in person to amend the situation.

Sensitisation workshops can be provided to raise awareness to the project or issues and can aim to increase their involvement in tackling the issues. Claudine and Monty will distribute details of a successful sensitisation workshop held in Congo and Uganda respectively.

It is important that updates are provided and additional workshops are run to maintain feelings of goodwill.

b. Previously inappropriate approaches

Some sanctuaries will find that previous key players in the project have created negative attitudes through their actions, insensitivity or lack / too much contact.

Efforts should be made by the sanctuary to reassure and remedy these approaches by producing sensitive materials and workshops, staff training and improving personal communications with the party.

f. Lack of community benefits

In order for a project to be successful the importance of and support from the local communities should be realised.

Action should be taken to ensure that every effort is made to:

- Raise awareness of the project and issues on a variety of levels including; community presentations, workshops, games, activities and theme days.
- Provide opportunities for the community to visit the project, free of charge if possible.
- Provide incentives for the community to be involved in the project eg. Providing a grant scheme.
- Encourage other NGOs involved in community development to help provide good community relations.
- Provide regular meetings and workshops with communities to help keep them informed.
- Produce appropriate materials and resources ie. In local language, to include posters, leaflets and information sheets

g. Lack of staff training and sharing of knowledge

Limited resources and a lack of motivation, interest, knowledge sharing both internal and external can lead to low morale amongst the staff. It is the responsibility of the management to maintain a high staff morale through:

- Appropriate extensive and intensive training
- Regular meetings and knowledge/opinion sharing
- Devise a staff appraisal system (suggested on a 6 monthly basis)
- Exchange programmes with other sanctuaries and external organisations to increase knowledge and experience in the field of education
- Involve the staff in the updating of information and interpretation around the sanctuary

h. Ignorance, lack of awareness and non-caring attitude

Education is the key to alleviating negative attitudes towards conservation. Sanctuaries can play an important role in raising the awareness on a local level. Target groups should include schools, tourists, poachers government agencies, media and ex-pat community.

This may be achieved through:

- A positive PR campaign
- Community outreach workshops
- School visits
- Sensitisation workshops
- Increase hands on activities within sanctuaries eg. Wildlife/nature clubs

On a global level, sanctuaries should collaborate with international wildlife / conservation group who act as an intermediary to raise awareness on their behalf to encourage ethical consuming of products and awareness to the issues which threaten the survival of Africa's primates.

These can include:

- Approaching international NGOs to increase education scope and resources available
- Increasing international media coverage for sanctuaries
- Use of multi-media ie. Internet websites
- Creation of a list / database of useful and applicable websites / resources
- Informing international groups / alliances of the efforts and progress of the PASA sanctuaries

3. LOGISTICAL

Logistical problems can limit the scope of a sanctuary's educational programmes and should be considered when designing an appropriate programme.

Issues such as transportation and use of other resources will be dictated by the availability of funding. However, sanctuaries may consider contacting similar local organisations which may agree to share resources and facilities.

In order to achieve maximum potential from your education programme, local people should be employed who have knowledge and understanding of local languages and cultural issues.

Holidays, religious festivals, seasons and cultural festivals should also be explored and incorporated into a sanctuary programme.

Access to suitable resources and creative ideas can often prove a problem and result in many sanctuaries producing similar materials. This point is being addressed in the production of the PASA Education Pack which will amalgamate the good educational materials produced by the PASA sanctuaries. This will be distributed in December to Sanctuaries and other institutions. Educational materials will also be placed on the PASA website between December to May and include a list of additional websites which can be used for educational purposes.

By linking the sanctuary with sister organisations, it is also possible to encourage international education in other countries.

4. POLITICAL

Sanctuaries on a local level should aim to ensure there are positive public relations to include local communities, government, affiliated NGOs and media.

Efforts should be put into forming these affiliations and maintaining them. The sanctuary should keep trying and not be discouraged if the process seems long.

It is the sanctuaries responsibility to update and inform on progress to relevant authorities. This can be achieved by the production of a quarterly newsletter which may be used for other target groups.

Sanctuaries should aim to provide sensitisation workshops towards national wildlife laws and CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) with government authorities (not to be limited to the environment department).

Also to include local people, groups involved in animal trading, the expat community, religious bodies, national army and peace keeping forces.

Sanctuaries should encourage, by lobbying, the integration of environmental learning into the National Curriculum for formal education at all levels.

5. FUNDING

Funding is vital and essential to any educational programme no matter what the scale. Identifying and continuing the relationship with the donor is imperative to secure a sustainable funding base

A detailed breakdown of educational activities of the sanctuary should be included either as part of the overall sanctuary budget or as a separate activity.

The educational materials produced to aid with finding funds for the education programme can include:

Educational materials for donors:

Appropriate educational materials, such as funding proposals, memberships, historical examples, posters, brochures should be produced to attract and entice donors to fund appropriate educational activities.

It is imperative that each sanctuary researches potential donors to ensure they fit within the sanctuary's ethical policies.

It is also important to identify the specific needs of the donor and any conditions attached to the funding.

Providing incentives:

Maintenance of communication and continual updating of donors should be undertaken to ensure continued donor support.

Incentives may well be used by the sanctuary to help keep donors happy:

- Membership or adoption programmes
- Donation creditation – including signage, logos on materials and plaques
- Invitation to attend workshops and educational activities
- Social occasions
- Feeling with inclusion and involvement in the sanctuary's educational activities
- Free entry to the sanctuary
- Provision of free merchandise
- Scaled incentives
- Competitions

Each sanctuary should aim to secure long term security through sustainable funding by:

- Formation of a Trust
- Formation of an endowment fund
- Securing long term investors
- Sanctuaries should aim to increase international awareness of the importance of the role of sanctuaries in education and conservation and try to promote international funding to support educational activities
- Develop an effective visitors programme

PASA Education Pack

A need has been identified for a comprehensive resource pack which could be distributed to every PASA sanctuary and used to help develop their educational programmes.

All the materials within the PASA pack will be copyright free, photocopiable and available in French and English.

Materials will be produced for use within the sanctuaries to provide access to a range of educational materials including:

- ❑ School resources for all ages: activities, games, songs, issue sheets, fact sheets, books, issue videos, slide packs, posters and leaflets with relevant curricular links.
- ❑ Outreach programme resources: approaches and methods of involvement for local communities and organisations, collateral benefits to communities
- ❑ Educational evaluation and monitoring materials
- ❑ General awareness raising to the issues to include press releases, issue advert etc

TIMELINE

By June 15th

Becky will distribute a detailed survey to establish the state of sanctuary education programmes and establish needs of sanctuaries.

By June 30th

Each sanctuary will be responsible for sending through TWO COPIES of their educational materials for amalgamating into the education pack.

Please also send through information and contact details of any additional resources (such as posters, books etc) produced by other groups which could be obtained to include in the pack.

Materials should be sent to: Becky Harris-Jones, Born Free Foundation, 3 Grove House, Foundry Lane, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 5PL, England.

Please email me (if possible) to let me know resources are on their way!

IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT EACH SANCTUARY IDENTIFIES ANY MATERIALS (WRITTEN OR PICTURES) WHICH HOLD COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

June – November

Becky and Tony to amalgamate resources, edit and design.

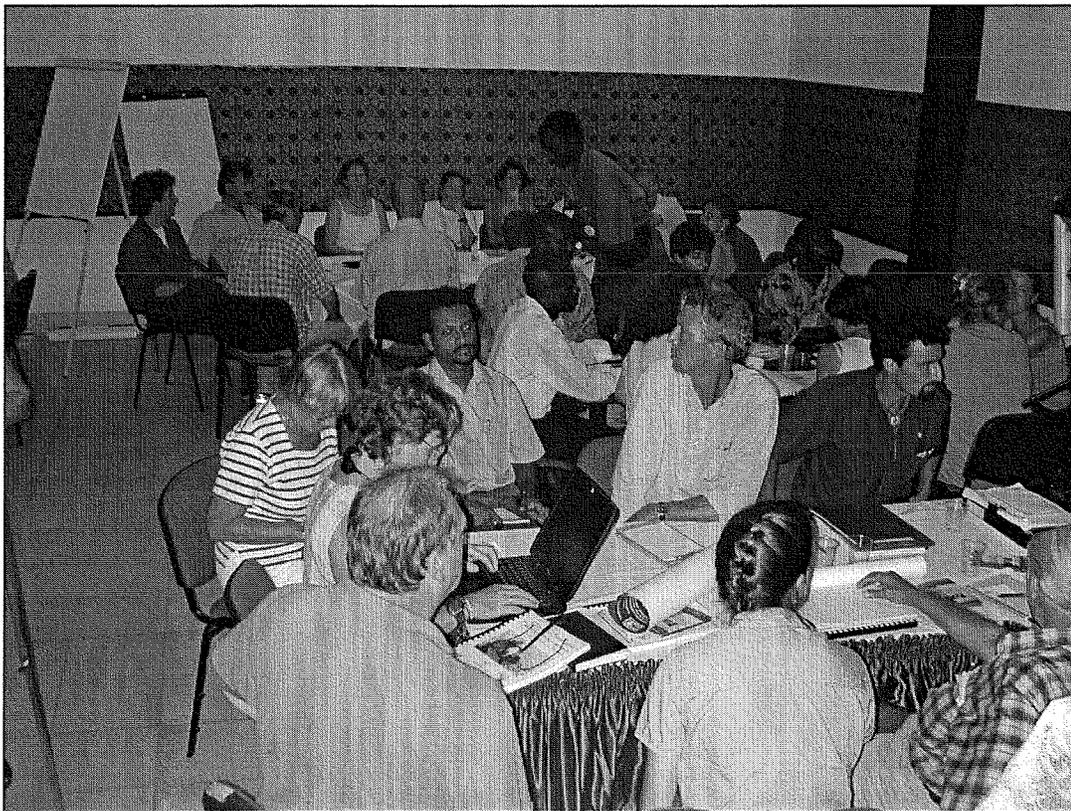
Jane to proof read pack

Tony to distribute pack to potential funders

December

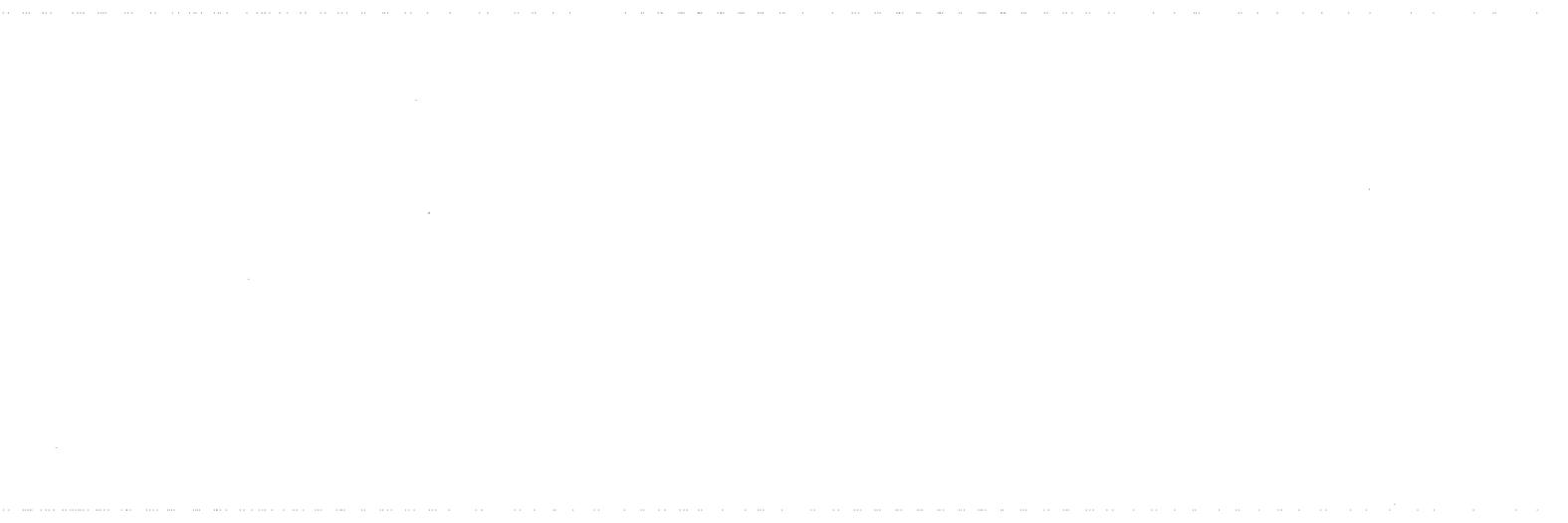
Printing of packs and distribute to Sanctuaries

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 7

Management Working Group



Management Working Group

Working Group Participants:

Debby Cox, Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda
Peter Jenkins, Pandrillus, Nigeria
David Siddle, Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, Zambia
Estelle Raballand, IDDA/Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Centre, Cameroon/Guinea
Kay Farmer, Stirling University, Scotland
Peter Gray, David Greybeard Sanctuary, South Africa
Victor Sunday Balinga, Adviser to Pandrillus/Limbe Wildlife Centre, Nigeria/Cameroon
Bala Amarasekaran, Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Sierra Leone
Liz Pearson, Projet de Protection des Gorilles Mpassa, Gabon
Graciella Cotman, Tchimpounga, Congo
Francis Emangue Kameni, Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund, Cameroon
David Lucas, Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon
Philippe Sarrazin, Gabon
Eric Dubuis, Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon

Sanctuary Management, Policy, Capacity (Current and future), Missions, Viability, Release programs.

RELEASE

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The issue of releasing captive primates back into the wild has, in the past, caused controversy with regards to its feasibility, appropriateness and risks. Due to lack of critical documentation on release experiences, sanctuaries considering release have to operate on a trial by error basis.

The increased likelihood of release of re-introductions in the future, due to the rapid influx of orphan primates into sanctuaries, necessitates the development of appropriate guidelines.

GOAL:

1. Develop rigorous guidelines that are accepted by all PASA members with regard to releasing of animals, including the possibility of contact between captive or ex-captive primates with wild primates.
2. Formulate a taskforce within PASA to send comments to and to look at IUCN guidelines.
3. Debate release feasibility within PASA members.

ACTION:

1. Compile and review all information available on primate reintroduction's/releases and their successes for PASA members.

Responsibilities:

Compiling: *David Lucas and Estelle Raballand*

Reviewing: *Kay Farmer, Liz Pearson, Alliette Jamart, Ulie Seal, Rosalind Alp, Peter Jenkins, Liza Gadsby, Ian Henderson, Dr. Wayne Boardman, Dr. John Lewis, Victor Balinga*

Time Frame:

Compiling: End May 2001-February 2002

Review: March 2002-May 2002

Final Draft: To be presented at next PASA meeting in 2002

Product: Finished guidelines for release of primates in Africa

Collaborator: Sanctuaries, IUCN, other organizations that have experience or expertise in release of primates or wildlife in general into the wild.

Consequences: Providing a comprehensive practical framework or guideline for these sanctuaries wishing to consider release as an option.

Resources: 2 people to compile and 11 (or more) people to review
US\$500.00 for communication, acquisitions of papers or journals relating to reintroduction and printing guidelines,

Obstacle: Lack of time
Lack of relevant information
Lack of communication
Lack of accepted new guidelines on reintroduction from IUCN

OPERATIONS/REFERENCE MANUAL

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Currently each sanctuary builds its own operational guidelines in a isolation by trial and error.

Action:

Compile an operational/reference manual which incorporates existing/current manuals and builds upon them.

- Responsibilities:** Peter Gray to compile the information into one uniform manual
- Reviewed by:** Work group 5 participants before being sent out to all sanctuaries for final review
- Time Frame:** 30th May 2001 - Dec 2001: Compile information from all sanctuaries - Peter Gray
- January 2002:** Review done by: Peter Jenkins, Dave Siddle, Debby Cox, Estelle Raballand, Graciella Cotman, Liz Pearson, Philippe Sarrazin
- March 2002:** Returned to Peter Gray for final draft
- April 2002:** Given to Estelle Raballand for translation into French
- May 2002:** English Version printed and sent to all sanctuaries
- June 2002:** French Version printed and sent to all French speaking sanctuaries
- Product:** An operations/reference manual that will assist existing and new sanctuaries in their efforts to provide high quality welfare to their primate population
- Collaborators:** PASA sanctuaries, zoos and veterinarians
- Resources:** Time of persons compiling the information, each sanctuary to provide their operations manual as reference materials. US\$5,000.00 to cover emailing documents, printing, preparation for review, printing and binding and mailing to all sanctuaries.
- Consequences:** Uniform standards of best practice within the PASA sanctuaries.
- Obstacles:** Lack of time
Lack of information
Poor communication and timely answers to questions from sanctuaries

POLICY GUIDELINES FOR SANCTUARIES

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

There are currently no consistent accepted policies which have been developed by the African sanctuaries, this has led to division amongst some programs and has led to a poor public image as well as affecting how we are viewed by conservation, government and scientific communities.

1. GOAL:

To develop a Code of Ethics for PASA sanctuaries to abide by.

Action:

Develop a Code of Ethics for PASA sanctuaries to abide by

Responsibilities: Debby Cox (CSWCT) will use others to help in review (Geza Teleki and Dedee Woodside)

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to all workgroup members for review, then sent out to all PASA members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then presented to next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: Code of Ethics for PASA sanctuary members

Resources: Time of persons responsible

Consequence: PASA sanctuary members will have a uniform code of ethics with which to conduct their operations. This should lead to increased respect amongst the donor, government, conservation and scientific communities.

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input

2. GOAL:

To develop a Veterinary Policy for PASA sanctuaries

Action:***Primate health policy for PASA sanctuaries***

Responsibilities: Vet group (Dr. Wayne Boardman, Leader)

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to all workgroup members and vet work group for review. This will then be sent to all PASA members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then presented to the next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: Primate health policies

Collaborator: PASA sanctuary vets and members, vet specialist group of IUCN, IZVG, and other health care professional

Resources: Time of people responsible

Consequence: PASA sanctuary members will have a uniform primate health care policy. Improved health care for all primates within PASA.

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input

3. GOAL:

To develop a husbandry and housing policy for PASA

Action:

Develop a husbandry and housing policy for PASA

Responsibilities: Peter Gray

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to workgroup 5 members for review, then sent out to all workgroup members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then present to next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: A comprehensive husbandry and housing policies for PASA sanctuaries that are of high standard.

Collaborator: Other sanctuaries, and similar organizations that maintain captive primates.

Resources: Time of persons responsible

Consequence: Improved health and safety for primates and staff.

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input
Lack of information

4. GOAL:

To develop a animal acquisition policy for PASA sanctuaries to abide by

Action:

Develop animal acquisition policies for PASA sanctuaries

Responsibilities: Peter Jenkins

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to workgroup 5 members for review, then sent out to all PASA members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then presented to next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: Animal acquisitions policy for PASA sanctuary members

Collaborator: Other sanctuaries and organizations that have animal acquisitions policies

Resources: Time of person responsible

Consequence: PASA sanctuary members will have a uniform animal acquisitions policy. Increased respect amongst the donor, government, conservation and scientific communities.

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input

5. GOAL:

To develop staff development policy for PASA sanctuaries to abide by

Action:

Staff development policy for PASA sanctuaries

Responsibilities: Peter Jenkins

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to workgroup 5 members for review, then sent out to all PASA members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then presented to next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: Uniform staff development policies amongst sanctuary members, to pave the way forward for capacity building of indigenous staff

Collaborator: Other sanctuaries that have such policies and similar organizations that are likely to have such policies (NGO's working in situ)

Resources: Time of person responsible

Consequence: PASA sanctuary members will have a uniform staff development policies. Increased respect within the donor, government, conservation and scientific communities.

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input

6. GOAL:

To develop a local community and government relations policy for PASA

Action:

Develop a local community and government relations policy

Responsibilities: Victor Balinga (Limbe) and Francis Emangue (CWAFF)

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to all workgroup 5 members for review, then sent out to all PASA members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then presented at the next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: A uniform Local Communities and Government policy for all PASA sanctuary members

Collaborator: Organizations such as in situ NGO's and other sanctuaries that have such policies already in-place.

Resources: Time of person responsible

Consequence: PASA sanctuaries will have a uniform policy to guide relationships between sanctuaries, local communities and government. Increased respect from donors, government, conservation and local communities.

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input

7. GOAL:

To develop a research policy for PASA

Action:

Develop research policy guidelines for PASA

Responsibilities: Peter Jenkins (Pandrillus)

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to workgroup members for review, then sent out to all PASA members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then presented to next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: Research policies for PASA

Collaborator: Other organizations in similar situations (ie., field sites), other sanctuaries, universities, Researchers.

Resources: Time of persons responsible

Consequence: PASA will have a uniform research policy. Increased respect amongst the donor, government, conservation and scientific communities. Reduction in opportunities for unscrupulous persons to take advantage of PASA sanctuaries and clear message to the research community on what will be accepted.

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input
Lack of information

8. GOAL:

To develop a tourism policy for PASA

Action:

Develop a tourism policy for PASA

Responsibilities: Debby Cox (CSWCT)

Time Frame: Draft copy within 6 months (December 2001) to be sent to workgroup 5 members for review, then sent out to all PASA members in the next four months for comment (April 2002), then presented to next meeting for ratification in May 2002 by PASA.

Product: Tourism policy for PASA

Collaborator: Organizations that have tourism policies and guidelines, ecotourist organizations

Resources: Time of person responsible

Consequence: A uniform approach to tourism

Obstacles: Lack of time
Lack of input
Lack of information

The ENFORCER:

Kay Farmer will contact all Action people to ensure tasks are being carried out

PASA ISSUES

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Currently the information resources available to sanctuaries are variable and limited in numerous instances.

GOAL:

To develop a central repository to be maintained and disseminated by PASA to remedy this problem.

ACTION:

Develop and maintain a central repository for PASA which will address the following issue, in order of priority:

- a. Specialist list of contacts
- b. Central source of information, including a registry of animals held in PASA sanctuaries
- c. Reference library
- d. Information on financial advice for sanctuaries including trusts/endowments
- e. Collection and distribution of educational materials
- f. Volunteer list

Responsibilities: New PASA secretariat and advisory group.

Time Frame:

- a.) On going
- b.) Registry to be compiled within three years
- c.) On going
- d.) On going
- e.) On going
- f.) On going

Product: Well-run secretariat that provides the above information to its members.

Collaborator: Steve Brend, sanctuaries, NGO's and individuals with knowledge in setting up NGO offices.

Resources: US\$100,000 approximately to pay salaries and set up office in European country.

Consequences: Access to information and assistance from a centralized source.

Obstacles: Lack of funds, lack of co-operation between sanctuaries, no PASA infrastructure, no PASA secretariat.

Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report

Section 8

Appendices

- a) Education Working Group: Assessment of Sanctuary Education Programmes**
- b) Education Working Group: Sanctuary Checklist for Education Programmes**
- c) Management Working Group: Mini Sanctuary Matrix**
- d) Draft Global Conservation Strategy for Great Apes**

**Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)
Workshop Report**

Section 8

Appendices

**a) Education Working Group:
Assessment of Sanctuary Education Programmes**

ASSESSMENT OF SANCTUARY EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Sanctuary: _____

1. CURRENT EDUCATION PROGRAMMES:

- Does your sanctuary run an education programme? Yes / No

If yes, list the number of people, their names and their job titles in the space below:

.....

If no, do you have any plans to employ anybody in the future and when?

.....

- Do you have plans to expand your education programme in the future? Yes / No

Please provide further details.

.....

2. SCHOOL RESOURCES

- What age groups do you deal with? (circle relevant groups)

Nursery Primary Secondary University

- Which activities do you run with the children?

(Provide a couple of sentences briefly describing each activity)

Teachers packs

School visits to the sanctuary

Visits to the schools

Teacher training

- Activity workshops
- Fact sheets
- Issue sheets
- Videos
- Slide shows
- Posters
- Leaflets
- Games
- Songs
- Theatre

Are all the relevant materials attached? Yes / No

If not, please state why:

.....

Are all the materials attached free from copyright issues and freely available for us to use in the PASA pack? Yes / No

If no, please state materials with restrictions

.....

Do you produce all your own materials or do you use resources produced by other groups? Yes / No

.....

Do you provide materials in more than one language? Yes / No

If yes, which language/s?

- Are primate and environmental issues in the national curriculum in your country?
If yes, please provide more details. Yes / No

.....

.....

.....

- Do you operate a link programme between schools either in the local area or abroad? Yes / No

- Does your sanctuary have a library in its ground or access to a local library? Yes / No

- Do you collaborate with any other wildlife groups to run your education programme? eg. Wildlife Clubs. Yes / No

If yes, please provide further details:

.....

.....

3. OUTREACH PROGRAMME RESOURCES:

- Do you run an outreach programme? Yes / No

If yes, who are your target audiences? Please write a sentence or two on each programme you run.

Local communities

Local authorities

Hunters

Government agencies

Military

Ministers / civil servants

Other – please specify

- What are your approaches and methods of involvement for local communities and organisations in your education programme?

.....

.....

.....

- What collateral benefits do you provide to communities? Please provide brief details.

.....

.....

.....

4. EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION AND MONITORING MATERIALS

- Do you currently carry out an evaluation programme? Yes / No

If yes, please provide any details

- Do you continuously monitor your educational materials and activities and provide updates? Yes / No

- Are all the relevant materials attached? Yes / No

If not, please state why

- Are all the materials attached free from copyright issues and freely available for us to use in the PASA pack? Yes / No

If no, please state materials with restrictions.

.....

5. GENERAL AWARENESS RAISING

- Do you take part in any general awareness raising?

Please circle below and provide further details on frequency in the space provided.

Newspaper articles

Television programmes / news articles

Advertisements

.....

.....

.....

- Are any relevant materials attached? Yes / No

If no, please state why.

- Are all the materials attached free from copyright issues and
freely available for us to use in the PASA pack? Yes / No

If no, please state materials with restrictions

.....

**Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)
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Section 8

Appendices

**b) Education Working Group:
Sanctuary Checklist for Education Programmes**

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Jamart Aliette
ORGANISATION: HELP Congo
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees
NO. OF ANIMALS:

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?			✓		The war stopped visitors on the site and its difficult to reverse
Posters					
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets					
Merchandise					
Graphics/information boards					
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities					
Outreach programme	✓				
Sensitisation workshops					
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?					
Do you follow the national curriculum?					
Activity packs					
Teacher training packs					
Regular fundraising events					
Special functions/days					
Competitions					
Active teacher training					
Website	✓				
Education Officer(s)					
Tours/tour guides			✓		
Education pack					
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs					
Library (own or access to one)					
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				
Link programmes (with international schools)					
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions	✓				
Guide books					
Games/hands-on activities					
Videos/slide presentations	✓				
Questionnaires					
Bi-lingual information					
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?					
Newspaper advertisements					
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements	✓				

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Ateh Wilson

ORGANISATION: Limbe Wildlife Centre

SPECIES KEPT:

NO. OF ANIMALS:

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				3-4,000 visitors a month
Posters	✓				Lack of sponsors at time
Brochures	✓				Local print
Fact sheets					
Merchandise	✓				
Graphics/information boards			✓		
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓				Theatre play is effective in holding attention
Outreach programme	✓				Good aid brings more awareness
Sensitisation workshops	✓				
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?	✓				Yes and we award the best with prizes
Do you follow the national curriculum?			✓		Have just written the teacher pack – we will lobby to include
Activity packs			✓		
Teacher training packs	✓				Will use the teacher pack
Regular fundraising events			✓		
Special functions/days	✓				
Competitions	✓				We carry out football
Active teacher training			✓		
Website			✓		
Education Officer(s)	✓				One
Tours/tour guides	✓				Many tours to as many visitors
Education pack			✓		
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs	✓				Lecture youth assoc. and run a nature club weekly
Library (own or access to one)	✓				We own one and have access to the Botanic Garden library
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				Membership is free into nature club and a free entry ticket
Link programmes (with international schools)			✓		
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions	✓				Zoos abroad and local environmental project
Guide books			✓		
Games/hands-on activities	✓				Hunting game
Videos/slide presentations	✓				With school visit
Questionnaires	✓				Yes to kids
Bi-lingual information			✓		
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when					Yes LWC
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?			✓		
Newspaper advertisements			✓		
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				Put up a story about Pitchou
Radio advertisements	✓				Have been to the radio

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Kpuyuf Fonyuy Kenneth
ORGANISATION: In Defence of Animals Africa/Sanaga-Young Chimpanzee Rescue Centre
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees
NO. OF ANIMALS: 15

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				70 a month
Posters	✓				
Brochures			✓		
Fact sheets			✓		
Merchandise			✓		
Graphics/information boards			✓		
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities			✓		
Outreach programme			✓		
Sensitisation workshops			✓		
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?			✓		
Do you follow the national curriculum?			✓		
Activity packs			✓		
Teacher training packs			✓		
Regular fundraising events			✓		
Special functions/days			✓		
Competitions			✓		
Active teacher training			✓		
Website	✓				
Education Officer(s)	✓				
Tours/tour guides	✓				
Education pack			✓		
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs			✓		
Library (own or access to one)			✓		
Membership/adoption programmes				✓	
Link programmes (with international schools)				✓	
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions			✓		
Guide books			✓		
Games/hands-on activities			✓		
Videos/slide presentations			✓		
Questionnaires			✓		
Bi-lingual information	✓				
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				Cameroon radio and television centre
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?			✓		
Newspaper advertisements			✓		
Newspaper articles/stories			✓		
Radio advertisements			✓		

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Gemma O'Connor and Wendy Elliot
ORGANISATION: Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund (CWAF)
SPECIES KEPT: Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Guenons, Baboon species
NO. OF ANIMALS: 15

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				2,000 – varies due to organised school groups
Posters			✓		We have MINEF posters but are planning our own
Brochures			✓		
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise			✓		A boutique is being built to sell merchandise
Graphics/information boards	✓				Painted are better
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓		✓		Use stories, poems and really want to incorporate songs into programme
Outreach programme	✓				
Sensitisation workshops			✓		
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?	✓				Knowledge, attitudes and practice are tested before and after implementation of programme
Do you follow the national curriculum?	✓				It is taken into consider.
Activity packs	✓				
Teacher training packs			✓		
Regular fundraising events					Not as yet – has been discussed but not pursued
Special functions/days	✓				Need to be kept informed through contacts
Competitions				✓	
Active teacher training			✓		
Website	✓				
Education Officer(s)	✓				
Tours/tour guides					
Education pack	✓				
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs			✓		Have to overcome political difficulties
Library (own or access to one)			✓		
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				In UK
Link programmes (with international schools)					
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions	✓				Wherever possible
Guide books			✓		
Games/hands-on activities	✓				Very successful
Videos/slide presentations		✓			
Questionnaires			✓		
Bi-lingual information	✓				
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				Tigress Productions, Really Wild Show and Discovery Channel
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?					Machaela Strachen from Really Wild Show, UK
Newspaper advertisements				✓	
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements	✓				In Cameroon and abroad

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Monty (Cherie Montgomery)
ORGANISATION: Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees
NO. OF ANIMALS: 33

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				250-300 per month
Posters			✓		
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise	✓				
Graphics/information boards	✓				
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities			✓		
Outreach programme			✓		
Sensitisation workshops	✓				
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?			✓		
Do you follow the national curriculum?			✓		
Activity packs			✓		
Teacher training packs			✓		
Regular fundraising events	✓				US Marine Detachment
Special functions/days	✓				
Competitions			✓		
Active teacher training			✓		
Website			✓		
Education Officer(s)	✓				One
Tours/tour guides	✓				
Education pack			✓		
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs			✓		
Library (own or access to one)	✓				
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				
Link programmes (with international schools)			✓		
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions	✓				
Guide books			✓		
Games/hands-on activities			✓		
Videos/slide presentations	✓				
Questionnaires	✓				
Bi-lingual information			✓		Swahili, Luganda
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				Every other month!
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?	✓				Nicholas Lyndhurst, Liz Hurley
Newspaper advertisements			✓		
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements			✓		

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Bala Amarasekaran
ORGANISATION: Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Sierra Leone
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees
NO. OF ANIMALS: 40

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	50				
Posters	✓				Need assistance to develop!
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise			✓		
Graphics/information boards			✓		
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓				
Outreach programme	✓				TV/local radio discussions
Sensitisation workshops	✓				
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?			✓		
Do you follow the national curriculum?				✓	
Activity packs			✓		
Teacher training packs				✓	
Regular fundraising events		✓			May change views if the war ends!
Special functions/days	✓				Annual wildlife week celebrations
Competitions		✓			
Active teacher training				✓	
Website			✓		
Education Officer(s)	✓				
Tours/tour guides		✓			
Education pack				✓	
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs	✓				
Library (own or access to one)			✓		
Membership/adoption programmes			✓		
Link programmes (with international schools)				✓	
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions			✓		
Guide books			✓		
Games/hands-on activities	✓		✓		
Videos/slide presentations			✓		
Questionnaires			✓		
Bi-lingual information				✓	
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	BBC/CH5/ news clips				Australian film crew scheduled to arrive in Oct
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?				✓	
Newspaper advertisements	✓				Sensitisation
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				British based journals
Radio advertisements	✓				Sensitisation

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Nicola Jopalkrishna
ORGANISATION: CERCOPAN
SPECIES KEPT: Red-capped manglebeys, Scatel's guenons, putty-nosed guenons, red-eared guenons, Preuss guenons and monu guenons
NO. OF ANIMALS: 82

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				Open 7 days/week, 364 days a year, 800 new visitors (not including groups)
Posters	✓				One on endangered forest monkeys – we would like to do one on bushmeat
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise	✓				
Graphics/information boards	✓				
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓				
Outreach programme	✓				
Sensitisation workshops	✓				
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?	✓				
Do you follow the national curriculum?	No				No because environmental education is not part of the national curriculum. We fit into it where we can and we're hoping to expand it.
Activity packs	✓				
Teacher training packs	✓				
Regular fundraising events	✓				"Regularish" – we're a bit behind
Special functions/days	✓				Us and NGO's earthday
Competitions	✓				Monthly contests at sanctuary and also at schools
Active teacher training	✓				Workshops
Website	✓				
Education Officer(s)	✓				I'm the co-ordinator and we have both an officer in Calabar and at our bush site.
Tours/tour guides	✓				Yes but very few tourists – hard to get visas, etc
Education pack	✓				
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs	✓ but not our own				We work with school conservation clubs, etc, plus we encourage the establishment of these clubs, workshops, booklets, programmes, etc
Library (own or access to one)	✓				It's small but improving slowly

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				Very small – we have schools adopting monkey troops – needs a lot more work
Link programmes (with international schools)					Not really but I've visited a lot of schools in Canada while on leave
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions	✓				As well as with other environmental NGO's
Guide books		✓			
Games/hands-on activities	✓				
Videos/slide presentations	✓		✓		Slide presentations, video coming up (?)
Questionnaires	✓				
Bi-lingual information	✓				Not French/English but we do work in XXX as well as XXX at our bush site
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				Survival (Discovery) several times in the last year, local film makers, one German crew, Dutch tv
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?					The Gov. of Cross River State???
Newspaper advertisements		✓			Not on a regular basis – for special functions, etc
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements	✓				Have done it in the past and a new one coming up in XXX

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Sheila and David Siddle
ORGANISATION: Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage Trust, Zambia
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees, Yellow Baboon, Vervet Monkeys, Hippo, Duiker
NO. OF ANIMALS: 120

	Yes <i>(please provide more details)</i>	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				Daily visitors, school visits, limited accommodation
Posters	✓				
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise	✓				
Graphics/information boards	✓				
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓				
Outreach programme	✓				
Sensitisation workshops	✓				
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?					
Do you follow the national curriculum?					
Activity packs					
Teacher training packs					
Regular fundraising events	✓				
Special functions/days	✓				
Competitions					
Active teacher training					
Website					
Education Officer(s)	✓				
Tours/tour guides	✓				
Education pack					
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs	✓				
Library (own or access to one)	✓				
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				
Link programmes (with international schools)					
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions					
Guide books	✓				
Games/hands-on activities					
Videos/slide presentations	✓				
Questionnaires					
Bi-lingual information					
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?					BBC twice, French TV, Japanese, South African Co's, New Zealand and Australia
Newspaper advertisements					
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements					

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: André Claudine
ORGANISATION: "Lola Ya Bonobo" Bonobo Sanctuary, Congo
SPECIES KEPT: Bonobo
NO. OF ANIMALS: 20

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				6,000 for year
Posters			✓		
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise	✓				
Graphics/information boards	✓				
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓				
Outreach programme					No, war
Sensitisation workshops	✓				2/6/2000
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?	✓				
Do you follow the national curriculum?					Contact with Education Ministry to change the schoolbook
Activity packs					
Teacher training packs					
Regular fundraising events					
Special functions/days	✓				
Competitions					
Active teacher training	✓				
Website	✓				www.bonoboducongo.free.fr
Education Officer(s)	✓				
Tours/tour guides	✓				
Education pack					
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs	✓				WSPA Club de Bonté,
Library (own or access to one)					
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				
Link programmes (with international schools)	✓				Club de Bonté/the American school of Kinshasa
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions	✓				JT-shirt from Milwaukee Zoo
Guide books					
Games/hands-on activities					
Videos/slide presentations	✓				Everyday
Questionnaires	✓				To progress
Bi-lingual information	✓				French, lingala, swahili, english
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				Wild Things, TF1, Euro-News
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?	✓				Wera-son (singer)
Newspaper advertisements					
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements	✓				

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Liz Pearson
ORGANISATION: PPG-Mpassa, Gabon
SPECIES KEPT: Gorillas
NO. OF ANIMALS: 16

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?		✓			
Posters			✓		
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets					
Merchandise	✓				T-shirts
Graphics/information boards		✓			
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities			✓		
Outreach programme			✓		
Sensitisation workshops	✓		✓		No, but already village trips/sensitisation
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?		✓			
Do you follow the national curriculum?		✓			
Activity packs			✓		
Teacher training packs				✓	Ecofac has – we can incorporate
Regular fundraising events		✓			
Special functions/days			✓		
Competitions		✓			
Active teacher training				✓	
Website		✓			
Education Officer(s)			✓		
Tours/tour guides		✓			
Education pack			✓		
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs		✓			
Library (own or access to one)		✓			
Membership/adoption programmes		✓			
Link programmes (with international schools)		✓			
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions			✓		
Guide books		✓			
Games/hands-on activities			✓		
Videos/slide presentations			✓		
Questionnaires		✓			
Bi-lingual information		✓			All in French
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				National Geographic, BBC, Toledo Blade, Telegraph
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?		✓			
Newspaper advertisements		✓			
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				Cri du pangolin 4 x (gorillas, logging, bushmeat)
Radio advertisements	✓	✓			2 x speaking on Gabonese radio

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Ian Henderson
ORGANISATION: Projet Protection des Gorilles
SPECIES KEPT: Western Lowland Gorillas, Bonobos
NO. OF ANIMALS: 19 gorillas, 3 bonobos

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?			✓		We are developing a protocol with the govt at present
Posters			✓		Looking for funders
Brochures			✓		In development
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise					
Graphics/information boards	✓				Need updating in some cases
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓				Have placed proposal with USFWS for puppet show
Outreach programme					
Sensitisation workshops					
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?	✓				For specific issues/programmes
Do you follow the national curriculum?				✓	
Activity packs	✓				Varies with programme
Teacher training packs					Where sponsorship allows
Regular fundraising events		✓			
Special functions/days		✓			
Competitions	✓				
Active teacher training				✓	Will consider
Website	✓				Through Howletts.co.uk
Education Officer(s)	✓				In multiple role
Tours/tour guides		✓			
Education pack				✓	
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs					Funding not available at present
Library (own or access to one)					French cultural centre, Brazzaville
Membership/adoption programmes		✓			
Link programmes (with international schools)		✓			
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions				✓	
Guide books		✓			
Games/hands-on activities	✓				
Videos/slide presentations	✓				For specific events
Questionnaires		✓			
Bi-lingual information	✓				
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				Yes, on many occasions from Japan, USA, UK
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?		✓			
Newspaper advertisements		✓			
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				Numerous
Radio advertisements		✓			

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Sam Ubi
ORGANISATION: Pandrillus – Drill Rehabilitation and Breeding Center
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees/Drills
NO. OF ANIMALS: 18 Chimpanzees/107 Drills

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				900 visitors –includes school groups and individuals
Posters	✓				
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise	✓				
Graphics/information boards	✓				
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	✓				
Outreach programme	✓		✓		
Sensitisation workshops	✓				
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?			✓		
Do you follow the national curriculum?	No		✓		
Activity packs			✓		
Teacher training packs			✓		
Regular fundraising events			✓		
Special functions/days	✓				
Competitions	✓				
Active teacher training					
Website			✓		
Education Officer(s)	✓				
Tours/tour guides	✓				
Education pack			✓		
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs	✓				
Library (own or access to one)	✓		✓		
Membership/adoption programmes					
Link programmes (with international schools)	✓		✓		
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions	✓				
Guide books			✓		
Games/hands-on activities	No				
Videos/slide presentations	✓				
Questionnaires	✓		✓		
Bi-lingual information			✓		
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				3 within the last 6 months – Top TV, ARD Munich, Survival UK for Animal Planet, National Geographic
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?	No				
Newspaper advertisements	✓				
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements	✓				

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Peter Gray
ORGANISATION: Jane Goodall Institute of South Africa/David Greybeard Sanctuary
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees
NO. OF ANIMALS: 7

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?			✓		
Posters					
Brochures	✓				
Fact sheets	✓				
Merchandise	✓				T-shirts, silver cufflinks, badges with face of each chimpanzee
Graphics/information boards					
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities					
Outreach programme	✓				JGI Roots & Shoots environmental programme
Sensitisation workshops					
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?					
Do you follow the national curriculum?		✓			
Activity packs	✓				
Teacher training packs	✓				
Regular fundraising events	✓				Lectures, school functions, fun runs
Special functions/days					
Competitions					
Active teacher training			✓		
Website	✓				www.janegoodall.org.za
Education Officer(s)					
Tours/tour guides			✓		All visits will be supervised
Education pack					
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs					
Library (own or access to one)	✓				Access to 3 university libraries in SA, British library member, own medical
Membership/adoption programmes			✓		
Link programmes (with international schools)					
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions					
Guide books					
Games/hands-on activities					
Videos/slide presentations					
Questionnaires					
Bi-lingual information	✓				Multi-lingual (10)
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				SABC, Discovery, Reuters
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?	✓				Michael Jackson, Jane Goodall
Newspaper advertisements					
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				
Radio advertisements					

PASA SANCTUARY CHECKLIST FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

NAME: Ann Olivecrona
ORGANISATION: Sweetwaters
SPECIES KEPT: Chimpanzees
NO. OF ANIMALS: 24

	Yes (please provide more details)	Not applicable/ not feasible	Planned for the future	New idea – will add to our program	Comments
Are you open to the public? If so, approx. how many visitors a month?	✓				20,000 per year
Posters	No	No			
Brochures	No	No			
Fact sheets	✓				On platform
Merchandise	No				
Graphics/information boards	✓				In information centre
Theatre/song/cultural activities with local communities	No	No			
Outreach programme	No	No			
Sensitisation workshops	No	No			
Do you carry out an evaluation of the above programmes/workshops?	No	No			
Do you follow the national curriculum?	No	No			
Activity packs	No	No			
Teacher training packs	No	No			
Regular fundraising events	No	No			To some extent in Scandanavia
Special functions/days	No	No			
Competitions	No	No			
Active teacher training	No	No			
Website	No	No			
Education Officer(s)	No	No			
Tours/tour guides	No	No			But all the keepers guide and talk to the visitors
Education pack	No	No			
Nature/wildlife/and associated Clubs	No	No			Visit sometimes
Library (own or access to one)	✓				Source – my private books
Membership/adoption programmes	✓				
Link programmes (with international schools)	To some extent				International school in Nairobi adopt chimps
Collaboration with other wildlife institutions					
Guide books	No	No			
Games/hands-on activities	✓				In information centre
Videos/slide presentations					In association with adoptions
Questionnaires	No	No			
Bi-lingual information	No	No			
Have you had documentary/film makers at your sanctuary? If yes, who and when	✓				A lot over the years
Celebrity involvement? If so, who?	✓				Jane Goodall
Newspaper advertisements					
Newspaper articles/stories	✓				At times
Radio advertisements	✓				At times

**Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)
Workshop Report**

Section 8

Appendices

c) Management Working Group: Mini Sanctuary Matrix

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	CHIMFUNSHI WILDLIFE ORPHANAGE
Location	CHINGOLA
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 11190 CHINGOLA, ZAMBIA
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: 00 27 11 394 0465 / FAX: 00 27 11 606 2403 / EMAIL: chimps@yebo.co.za
Contact Name	
Overseas Contact	
Mailing Address	
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	
Date established	1983
Present No of Chimps/Groups	83 in 7 groups
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	2
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	10
• Security Guards	2
• Maintenance	7
Other	19
Additional Information:	Large enclosures in well forested areas of approx. 500 acres and above, education center, accommodation for students.
Capacity	100 now, 200 near future
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999)	20 per year.
Estimate number illegally held	0
Budget	\$200,000US
Area of Expertise	

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	CHIMPANZEE CONSERVATION CENTER / CENTRE DE CONSERVATION POUR CHIMPANZES
Location	
Mailing Address	DNEF BP 624 CONAKRY, GUINEE
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (224) 22 39 07
Contact Name	CHRISTINE SAGNO
Overseas Contact	PROJECT PRIMATE, Inc.
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX. 5216, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514 – 5002
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (919) 5442 7006 / FAX: (561) 619 5799 / EMAIL: pprimate@envirolink.org / WEBSITE / projectprimate.org
Date established	End of 1996
Present No of Chimps/Groups	30 chimpanzees split into 3 groups + 2 nursery + 2 quarantine
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	Estelle Raballand
• Education Director	
• Caregivers	2
• Security Guards	
• Volunteers	2
Other	1 driver , 1 manager
Additional Information:	
Capacity	10 –15 young (capacity exceeded)
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999)	0 - capacity full
Estimate number illegally held	100
Budget	US\$22,000
Area of Expertise	

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	DAVID GREYBEARD SANCTUARY
Location	BROADLANDS
Mailing Address	PO. BOX 3837 SOMERSET WEST, 7129, SA
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (27) 11 717 2521 / EMAIL: mwjgi@mweb.co.za / janegoodall.org.za
Contact Name	PROF. PETER GRAY
Overseas Contact	
Mailing Address	
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	
Date established	2001
Present No of Chimps/Groups	6
Brief Staff composition	To be appointed
• Director	
• Education Director	
• Caregivers	
• Security Guards	
• Volunteers	
Additional Information:	
Capacity	+/- 60
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999)	??
Estimate number illegally held	
Budget	US\$100,000
Area of Expertise	Subspecies identification, fencing, solar, infection identification and control

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	JANIS CARTER - GAMBIA
Location	
Mailing Address	
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	
Contact Name	
Overseas Contact	
Mailing Address	
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	
Date established	
Present No of Chimps/Groups	59
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	
• Education Director	
• Caregivers	
• Security Guards	
• Volunteers	
Other	
Additional Information:	
Capacity	
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999)	
Estimate number illegally held	
Budget	
Area of Expertise	

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	HELP CONGO
Location	REPUBLIC OF CONGO, CONKOUATI RESERVE OF FAUNA
Mailing Address	BP 335 Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: 94 15 20 / EMAIL: jean-jacques.fontaine@elf-p.fr
Contact Name	Mme Aliette Jamart / Mr. Jean – Jacques Fontaine
Overseas Contact	Mrs Laurence Vial / (HELP International)
Mailing Address	Laurevial@aol.com /
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	Tel: (33) 1 45 47 74 78 / (33) 6 16 99 05 02 (laurence vial) / http://www.help-primates.org
Date established	1989 (Nursery for 2 years in Pointe Noir and then they were transferred to islands in '91)
Present No of Chimps/Groups	17 released chimpanzees / 24 chimpanzees on the islands (2 babies included)
Brief Staff composition	I permanent manager for rehabilitation required if possible.
• Director	Mme Aliette Jamart
• Education Director	0
• Caregivers	12 observers (with turnover) 4 caregivers
• Security Guards	1
• Volunteers	Over all year and students for specific studies as well.
Other	1 driver, 1 vet in the release site and he comes regularly to rehab center and can be called in emergency.
Additional Information:	
Capacity	Full
Acquisition rate	1997/8/9-0, 2000-1
Estimate number illegally held	Approx 100
Budget	\$38,000US
Area of Expertise	Reintroduction and Radio telemetry (collars)

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	KITWE POINT
Location	KIGOMA, TANZANIA
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 767, KIGOMA, TANZANIA
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (255) 695 3404 / FAX: (255) 695 4448 / EMAIL: mac.zwick@twiga.com www.janegoodall.org
Contact Name	JOHN MACLACHLAN
Overseas Contact	JGI USA
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 14890, SILVER SPRING, MD 20911
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (301) 565 0086 / FAX: (301) 565 3188 / EMAIL: jgiinformation@janegoodall.org
Date established	1995
Present No of Chimps/Groups	3 chimpanzees in 1 group – due to be moved
Brief Staff composition	2 ecoguards
• Director	1
• Education Director	
• Caregivers	2
• Security Guards	
• Volunteers	
Additional Information:	
Capacity	21 – but with limited facilities
Acquisition rate	None for the last three years.
Estimate number illegally held	
Budget	25,000 (?£, ?\$)
Area of Expertise	Sanctuary design, holding facility design, solar & wind power, remote communications, micro hydro power, electric fencing, general technical planning and purchasing research, computers and digital imaging.

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	LIMBE WILDLIFE CENTER
Location	LIMBE, SOUTHWEST PROVINCE, CAMEROON
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 878, LIMBE, S.W.P. CAMEROON
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	237 43 18 83/ 237 43 17 46/ delvisions@hotmail.com
Contact Name	David Lucas
Overseas Contact	Pandrillus Foundation
Mailing Address	PO. Box 10082, Portland OR, 97296
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	Pandrillus@msn.com/pandrillus@earthlink.net
Date established	DEC 1993
Present No of Chimps/Groups	21 CHIMPANZEES SPLIT INTO 2 GROUPS
Brief Staff composition	NATIONAL STAFF: 22, EXPATRIATE STAFF: 2
• Director	1
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	15
• Security Guards	4
• Volunteers	2
	The Limbe Wildlife Centre is a collaboration between Pandrillus and the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of Cameroon. The sanctuary has a strong educational emphasis and not only has an education center but an outreach programme to schools villages and hunting camps. In addition to chimpanzee, this sanctuary cares for a variety of other endangered primate and non primate species.
Additional Information:	
Capacity	30
Acquisition rate	1997 – 2 chimpanzees, 1998 – 1 chimpanzee 1999 – 1 chimpanzee
Estimate number illegally held	400 – 500
Budget	US\$60,000
Area of Expertise	Electric Fencing, vet, education, fundraising.

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	NGAMBA ISLAND CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY
Location	NGAMBA ISLAND, LAKE VICTORIA, UGANDA
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 369, ENTEBBE, UGANDA
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (256) 41 320520 / MOBILE: (256) 77 200602/ FAX: (256) 41 320073 / EMAIL: chimpldy@imul.com
Contact Name	DEBBY COX / Cherie Montgomery (Monty)
Overseas Contact	BECKY HARRIS JONES (Born Free Foundation), PETER HEMMELSBECK (J.G.I. Germany), Micheal CINDY MILBURN (IFAW), Jack Giles (ZPB)
Mailing Address	See workshop directory.
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	As above
Date established	1998
Present No of Chimps/Groups	33
Brief Staff composition	,
• Director	2
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	6
• Security Guards	2
• Maintenance	2
Vet consultant	1 for six months
Vet interns	2 in training for 6 months, then 1 to stay as vet/manager
Additional Information:	Project director is situated in Entebbe, small group of 7 chimps maintained at UWEC which Project Director does assist with management decision of quarantine is done at UWEC.
Capacity	35
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999)	1-1997, 6 -1998, 6 – 1999, 2000-5, 2001-1
Estimate number illegally held	0
Budget	US\$ 110,000
Area of Expertise	Vet, holding facilities, integration, management practices, islands

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	PANDRILLUS
Location	CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA
Mailing Address	H.E. P.O. 826
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	2334 87 23334 310/ drill@hyperia.com
Contact Name	Peter Jenkins
Overseas Contact	Pandrillus Foundation
Mailing Address	PO. Box 10082, Portland OR, 97296
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	Pandrilus@msn.com / pandrillus@earthlink.net
Date established	1991
Present No of Chimps/Groups	18 chimps, with 3 more arriving soon, 106 Drills
Brief Staff composition	This includes directors no? manager, volunteers, senior keeper, keepers, camp house, Assistants, Education/community liaison officer, construction foremen, work crew,
• Director	2
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	22
• Security Guards	10
• Volunteers	1
VSO Engineer volunteer	1
Veterinarian	1
Additional Information:	
Capacity	20 for chimps, open for Drills
Acquisition rates for 1997/1998/1999	Chimps1997 – 1 ; 1998 – 1 : 1999 – 2: 2000-2: 2001-3
Estimated number illegally held	150-200
Budget	£70000 / \$130,000 for whole project including drills.
Area of Expertise	Veterinary protocol, general operations, construction conservation, release/introduction.

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	SANAGA – YONG CHIMPANZEE RESCUE CENTER
Location	CENTRAL CAMEROON
Mailing Address	B.P. 1361, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	237 21 78 07 / s_speede@yahoo.com
Contact Name	SHERI SPEEDE
Overseas Contact	EDMUND STOWE
Mailing Address	700 SW 126 TH AVE, BEAVERTON, OR 97005 USA
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	503 643 9948/ 503 643 8302/ 503 526 1195/ wirteresum@aol.com
Date established	August 1999
Present No of Chimps/Groups	15 (6 adults,7 young, 2 in quarantine)
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	1
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	6
• Security Guards	4
• Volunteers	2
• Others	3
Additional Information:	
Capacity	20 with current enclosures
Acquisition rate	On average 1 per month
Estimate number illegally held	300
Budget	\$40,000
Area of Expertise	Veterinary

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	'Lola ya Bonobo' SANCTUAIRE DES BONOBO DE KINSHASHA
Location	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Mailing Address	By Post you can only DHL: Sanctuaire des bonobos de Kinshasha, T.A.S.O.K., Commune de Ngaliena, Kinshasha, DRC.
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: 00.243.88.40009 / EMAIL: claudine@ic.cd
Contact Name	CLAUDINE ANDRE.
Overseas Contact	
Mailing Address	
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	
Date established	1994
Present No of Chimps/Groups	20 bonobos
Brief Staff composition	
• Director/Education officer	1
• Education Director	
• Caregivers	7
• Security Guards	Provided by American School
• Volunteers	
Health Care	1
Design/ Education Conception	1
Additional Information:	
Capacity	20
Acquisition state	No war: 1 every 2 yrs, war 1 every month
Estimate number illegally held	0
Budget	\$40,000US
Area of Expertise	Education, information, captive care of Bonobos, scientific study of behaviour

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	SWEETWATERS CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY
Location	NR. NANYUKI, KENYA
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 167 NANYUKI, KENYA
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: 254 176 32408 / EMAIL: ann.olivecrona@swiftkenya.com
Contact Name	ANNIE OLIVECRONA
Overseas Contact	J.G.I. / U.K – DILYS MACKINNON
Mailing Address	15 CLARENDON PARK LANE, LYMMINGTON, HANTS, UK
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (44) 01590 671188 / FAX: (44) 01590 670 887/ EMAIL: dilys@janegoodall.org.uk
Date established	1994
Present No of Chimps/Groups	24 chimpanzees in 2 different groups
Brief Staff composition	6 keepers (including foreman), 4 fencers, 1 gardener/maintenance,
• Director	1
• Education Director	1 – the director as above
• Caregivers	6
• Security Guards	2
• Volunteers	0
Additional Information:	Sanctuary size is a total of 212 acres divided into two areas. Housing facilities exists for both chimp groups in different locations. Small holding enclosures exist near each sanctuary
Capacity	60
Acquisition rate	None for last 5 years
Estimate number illegally held	
Budget	\$100,000
Area of Expertise	Introducing chimpanzees into “open” habitat.

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	TACUGAMA CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY
Location	WESTERN AREA FOREST RESERVE, SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA
Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 469, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (232) 22 23 0788 / 224098 FAX: (232) 22 222683 / EMAIL: sab@sierratel.sl , Mobile: 076 611 211
Contact Name	BALA AMARASEKARAN – SIERRA LEONE
Overseas Contact	ROSALIND ALP: FOUNDATION STEP BY STEP
Mailing Address	BERGWEG 6, 9462 RK
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (33) 0599 564 795 / FAX: same as telephone. / EMAIL: hanson-alp@amazed.nl
Date established	1996
Present No of Chimps/Groups	40 Chimps
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	1
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	4
• Security Guards	
• Volunteers	1
Others	1 Driver
Additional Information:	
Capacity	40-50
Acquisition rate	200 – 6 , 1999 – 4/5, 200/2001-10 to date
Estimate number illegally held	None in current working area, 20-30 in other areas
Budget	US\$ 25 – 30, 000
Area of Expertise	Survival in war zone, integration, enclosure design, community development programs.

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	TCHIMPOUNGA
Location	POONTE NOIRE, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Mailing Address	
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	(242) 533483
Contact Name	GRAZIELLA COTMAN
Overseas Contact	J.G.I. (UK) DILYS MCKINNON
Mailing Address	15 CLARENDON PARK, LYMINGTON, HAMPS SO441 8AX, UK
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL; (44) 01590 671188 / FAX: (44) 01590 670 887 / info@janegoodall.org.uk
Date established	1992
Present No of Chimps/Groups	80 chimpanzees in 5 groups)
Brief Staff composition	40 staff in general
• Director	1 – Graziella Cotman
• Education Director	Dr. R Oko
• Caregivers	
• Security Guards	9 + 3
• Volunteers	
Additional Information:	
Capacity	30 – 40
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999)	Approximate 1 every month
Estimate number illegally held	
Budget	US\$ 350,000
Area of Expertise	Chimpanzee care

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	YAOUNDE ZOO / MEFOU NATIONAL PARK
Location	CENTRAL PROVINCE, CAMEROON
Mailing Address	BP 8447, Ngoa-Ekele, Yaounde
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (237) 980325 / FAX: (237) 20 75 78 / EMAIL: cwaf@camnet.com
Contact Name	CHRIS MITCHELL
Overseas Contact	NEIL MADDISON
Mailing Address	BRISTOL ZOO GARDENS, CLIFTON, BRISTOL, BS8 3HT, U.K.
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	TEL: (44) 0117 970 6176 / FAX: 0117 973 6814 / EMAIL: nmaddison@bristolzoo.org.uk www.bristolzoo.org.uk
Date established	Zoo:07/08/1997/ Mefou: 29/05/01
Present No of Chimps/Groups	37 chimps in 3 groups
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	1
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	12
• Security Guards	4
• Volunteers	7
Additional Information:	CAMEROON WILDLIFE AID FUND (CWF) is the umbrella conservation organisation that funds and operates the sanctuary, CWF is involved in primate conservation and education, in particular countering the bushmeat trade.
Capacity	30
Acquisition rate	In the last 3 years – 30, 10 per year
Estimate number illegally held	300
Budget	US\$30,000
Area of Expertise	Project development

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	Project de Protection des Gorilles-Congo
Location	Lesio Louna Reserve
Mailing Address	BP 13977 Brazzaville
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	(242) 517027 email: ppg_congo@hotmail
Contact Name	Ian Henderson
Overseas Contact	Amos Courage
Mailing Address	64 Sloane St, London SW1X 9SH
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	acourage@btinternet.com
Date established	1988
Present No of Gorillas/Groups	19
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	1
• Education Director	1
• Caregivers	16
• Security Guards	15
• Volunteers	
Other	10
Additional Information:	
Capacity	19
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999)	1997-3, 1998-2, 1999-3, 2000-1(birth)
Estimate number illegally held	20
Budget	\$350,000US
Area of Expertise	Gorilla release

Signature.....

Date.....

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX:

Name of Sanctuary	Projet de Protection des Gorille, Mpassa
Location	Mpassa, Gabon
Mailing Address	BP 583 Franceville, Gabon
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	Email: mpassa@moonlink.net (no attachments/emergency only)/ gorilla@inet.ga
Contact Name	Liz Pearson
Overseas Contact	Amos Courage
Mailing Address	64 Sloane St. London, SW1 X95H, England
Telephone/Fax/Email/Website	acourage@btinternet.com
Date established	1998
Present No of Gorilla/Groups	16 in one group
Brief Staff composition	
• Director	1
• Education Director	1 to be appointed
• Caregivers	5
• Security Guards	
• Volunteers	3
Other	
Additional Information:	
Capacity	Survey in progress
Acquisition rate (1997,1998,1999, 2000,2001)	1998-4, 1999-9, 2000-3
Estimate number illegally held	Less than 10
Budget	\$100,000US
Area of Expertise	Gorilla health and reintroduction

Signature.....

Date.....

Chimpanzees and Gorillas within sanctuaries in Africa and estimated number outside of sanctuaries in illegal possession

Country/sanctuary Chimp/Gorilla/Bonobo	No. in sanctuary May 2000	No. in sanctuary May 2001	No. outside sanctuary 2000	No. outside sanctuary 2001
Cameroon/Limbe Chimp: Gorilla	21: 7	28: 6	300:100	300:100
Cameroon/Sanaga	10	15	NA	NA
Cameroon/Yaounde/Mefou	25:6	37:3	NA	NA
Congo DRC/ Iola, Bonobo	0:0:10	0:0:20	200:20:3	200:20:0
Congo DRC/Project de Protection des Gorilles	0:20	0:19	NA	NA
Congo/HELP	42	41	100	100
Congo/Tchimpounga	76	80	NA	NA
Gabon/Port Gentil	10	10	50:5	50:5
Gabon/Project de Protection des Gorille	0:17	0:16	NA	NA
Gabon/Sodepal	15	15	NA	NA
Gambia/Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre	55?	59	0	0
Guinea/Chimpanzee Conservation Centre		26	100	100
Kenya/Sweetwaters	25	24	0	0
Nigeria/Pandrillus	16	21	150	200
Sierra Leone/Tacugama	32	40	100	30
South Africa/David Greybeard	4	4	0	0
Tanzania/Kitwe	3	3	0	0
Uganda/Ngamba Island	26	33	0	0
Zambia/Chimfunshi	76	83	2	0
Total	446:50	539:44	1002:125:2	980:125:0

**Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)
Workshop Report**

Section 8

Appendices

d) Draft Global Conservation Strategy for Great Apes

Discussion Document for a Global Conservation Strategy for the Great Apes

(Revised Draft, February 2001)

Rationale:

The dawn of the new millennium does not bode well for our closest relatives in the animal kingdom – the Great Apes of Africa, Borneo and Sumatra.

During the last four decades of the 20th century, scientists gained a greater understanding of apes than ever before. Field researchers entered their world and revealed both their social complexity and their keystone role in the ecology of their habitats. Captive studies demonstrated that Great Apes possess self-awareness, remarkable intelligence and an ability to communicate with signs and symbols. Geneticists startled the world by announcing that chimpanzees and bonobos share 98.4 per cent of human DNA, gorillas 97.7 per cent and orangutans 96.4 per cent.

And yet during the same period, most populations of wild Great Apes declined dramatically. Moreover, the situation is getting worse, not better. Some experts are now predicting extinction over most of their range during the next five to ten years!

Habitat loss, forest fires, logging, hunting for bushmeat, war and the capture of live infants for sale, have all contributed to this decline. Great Apes are protected by national law in every country they inhabit, but there is a lack of enforcement capacity in most Great Ape range-states. Even in supposedly protected areas, poaching, illegal logging and mining all impact on vulnerable ape populations. International law is also failing to protect Great Apes. All non-human apes are listed on Appendix I of CITES, which bans international trade for primarily commercial purposes, but the high monetary value which some people attach to captive Great Apes acts as a constant lure to illegal traders and hunters. And the illegal commercial bushmeat trade – a proportion of which involves Great Ape meat - continues largely unchecked within and between neighbouring countries in Africa. Finally, war, civil unrest and a breakdown in law and order have exacerbated the existing problems in several African countries and Indonesia.

However, there are glimmers of hope. Where Great Ape-tourism has been developed for instance in Uganda's Bwindi and Kibale Forest National Parks, with mountain gorillas and some populations of chimpanzees, Great Apes are seen as an important economic resource that can improve the lives of neighbouring communities. Some timber companies are talking of adopting a Code of Conduct, which would reduce the impact of their activities on wildlife. The US has recently passed the Great Ape Conservation Act, which will provide funding for some of the initiatives needed. And the newly formed CITES Bushmeat Working Group may soon begin to bring the international component of the illegal bushmeat trade under control. But the urgency of the situation demands a higher level of action – it is already too late in many areas, where Great Apes are now extinct.

If we cannot generate a radical increase in efforts to protect Great Apes and their habitats, it will be too late for many more populations of gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orangutans.

Every local extinction is a loss to humanity, a loss to the local community and a hole torn in the ecology of the planet. This is why new initiatives for the Great Apes are both timely and appropriate.

Draft Global Conservation Strategy for the Great Apes, page 2

There is an urgent need for the development and implementation of a global conservation strategy for all Great ape populations, within their dynamic, evolving, natural eco-systems. Currently, conservation effort is being applied in a piecemeal fashion, where opportunities present themselves and resources are available. Such efforts would have a greater impact if they were seen to be part of a systematic approach to a globally defined problem, whilst being tailored to local circumstances. Such a global strategy must also be integrated with the development objectives of range states and be sympathetic to the needs of local communities.

The Global Strategy will give cohesion to the existing work of many agencies, organisations and individuals; it will enable the application of resources to be prioritised more effectively and identify areas that are currently neglected.

There are 23 countries with naturally occurring populations of Great Apes. Orangutans are found in two countries, gorillas in nine, bonobos in one and chimpanzees in 21 (all those with gorillas also have chimpanzees, and one has all three African Great apes). It is difficult to be precise because chimpanzees are thought to have become extinct recently in a number of West African nations – a fact that illustrates the urgency of the situation. The task remains to identify what needs to be done in each Great Ape range state to ensure the survival of those Great Ape populations.

Aims and Objectives:

The prime purpose of the Global Strategy is to co-ordinate efforts to halt the decline in Great Ape populations, and to ensure their long-term survival in their natural habitat, while integrating this where possible with the sustainable development objectives of the Great Ape Range States.

To achieve this aim, the following objectives must be realised:

At a National Level:

The government of each Great Ape Range State should develop and adopt a national Great Ape Survival Plan (GASP). This would identify the status of current knowledge with regard to each species' population and distribution, relevant legislation and other pertinent factors. Where there gaps in information, research will be undertaken to remedy them within a designated time frame. Each GASP would seek to:

1. Determine the current status and recent trends of each ape population and of all remaining ape habitat. Where this information is lacking, immediate surveys should be undertaken to provide this basic data. The GASP should include maps to show the extent of ape habitat now and in the recent past, with national parks and reserves superimposed. Recommendations should be made to:

- Improve the level of protection of all areas of ape habitat.

- Maximise the area of habitat available to Great Apes (not necessarily in strict National Parks if multiple uses are possible within other lesser category protected areas that are compatible with Great Ape conservation and welfare).
- Reclaim corridors of land between fragmented areas of Great Ape habitat.
- Where Great Apes have recently been extirpated, assess the potential for reintroduction.

Draft Global Conservation Strategy for the Great Apes, page 3

2. Assess the existing National policy, legislation and conservation programmes to establish whether they protect adequately Great Apes and their habitat and recommend revisions or new laws where necessary to achieve the following objectives:
 - The hunting, trading and private ownership of apes, and the destruction of ape habitat should be illegal.
 - The harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products, mining of minerals, building of roads and buildings and agricultural development should only be permitted in areas of ape habitat where the activities and their consequences are not detrimental to the survival of apes.
3. Assess the level of law enforcement and, where this is inadequate, identify and recommend measures needed to protect Great Apes and their habitat, for example:
 - Where necessary, law enforcement agencies (polices, customs, wildlife officers and rangers, etc.) should be given increased manpower, training, equipment and resources.
 - Where communities live in or adjacent to Great ape habitat, measures should be taken to encourage active participation in ape conservation.
4. Assess the environmental impact on Great Apes and their habitats of extractive industries such as logging, mining, oil exploration, etc. and, in conjunction with the appropriate Ministries, CEOs of the companies concerned, and development agencies such as the World Bank, the EU, etc., identify ways to mitigate this pressure, for example:
 - Logging concessions should be awarded for periods of time equivalent to the generation time of the tree species being harvested, to encourage long-term planning.
 - The awarding of contracts should be contingent upon the activity being ecologically sustainable.
 - The workforce of the company should not engage in, nor be nutritionally dependent upon, hunting for bushmeat.
 - Access roads should be disabled after use, unless they are part of a planned road network with appropriate measures to control the commercial bushmeat trade.
5. Encourage the development of sustainable projects to benefit people living in or near Great Ape habitat, such as eco-tourism based on carefully controlled ape-watching, use of non-timber forest products, etc.
6. Where the illegal trade in young apes continues, provide a government-approved facility to care for, and where possible rehabilitate, confiscated animals. Where no such facility exists, the government should either establish one or make arrangements (through the Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance) with a suitable sanctuary in a nearby country to receive confiscated or orphaned apes with the minimum of bureaucratic delay (to minimise stress and medical complications).
7. Encourage conservation education initiatives – both formal and informal - through schools, sanctuaries and ape-tourism centres, and using press, radio and television.

8. Consult with and agree appropriate work plans with all stakeholders, including local communities and relevant NGOs to ensure that they share ownership of the GASP.

Draft Global Conservation Strategy for the Great Apes, page 4

At an international level, each Great Ape Range State should:

9. Liaise with, and develop co-operative efforts between Range States, in particular where:
 - Areas of ape habitat are contiguous with similar areas in neighbouring countries, where Trans Boundary Natural Resource management conservation agreements can be implemented.
 - Illegal trade in bushmeat, live infants or other ape products, is known to exist between countries.

10. Participate in inter-governmental agreements such as CITES, CBD, ITTO, FAO, and in particular support such initiatives as:
 - the CITES Bushmeat Working Group
 - the Lusaka Agreement Task Force for fighting wildlife crime.

11. Include ape conservation as a key factor in programmes funded by multi-lateral and national aid agencies. In particular, the government should:
 - conduct rigorous and transparent Environmental Impact Assessments prior to any major development initiatives in or around ape habitats
 - contribute to the international debate on the current conservation status of great apes

What governments in developed countries and the "global conservation community" should do:

12. The responsibility for Great Ape survival lies with the developed world as well as the Great Ape Range States. Donor countries, agencies and NGOs should engage in the following activities:
 - Advocacy, awareness, enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments and investment,
 - Pressure for sustainable logging; green certification etc.
 - Funding – e.g. GEF, bilateral aid agreements, etc.
 - Building the Global Conservation Strategy for Great Apes into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans etc.

Note: This is a working draft of a discussion document being widely circulated for comments.

The document was first drafted in November 2000, following extensive discussion between certain members of the Ape Alliance; a rough draft was presented to a full meeting of the Ape Alliance hosted by IFAW on 23rd November. It was well received and so was circulated

widely by email and corrections and amendments received. The corrected first draft was the subject of informal discussions and a formal workshop at the Conference on African Wildlife Management in the New Millennium, held at Mweka College of Wildlife Management, Tanzania, 13th-15th December 2000. Comments and amendments from participants have been incorporated into this revised version.

Please send any further comments and amendments to Dr Eve Abe at lawino_abe@hotmail.com

Thank you.

Ape Alliance, February 2001.

For further information, please contact
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This work is supported by grants from
the Born Free Foundation and the
International Fund for Animal Welfare.

**Pan-African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)
Workshop Report**

Section 9

Closing Comments: Minutes of the Meeting - PASA

**Minutes of the second PASA Meeting, Limbe, Cameroon
28-30th May 2001
held at the Botanical Gardens, Limbe, Cameroon**

Closing comments, 30th May 2001 relating to the PASA formation

1. VOTING

Each sanctuary is allowed to bring out one vote.

2. LEGALIZING PASA

Reasons why PASA should be a legal organisation are for funding purposes, for presentation to the outside world and in order to be able to register as a charity. All 16 sanctuaries that are present bring out one vote.

Unanimous vote for establishing PASA as a legal organisation.

3. NOMINATION FOR SECRETARIAT

Stephen Brend is nominated by PASA work group because he has the required skills, experience and time available.

Unanimous vote for Stephen to act as secretary for a period of one year.

4. ADVISORY GROUP

Nominated by PASA work group:

- Debby Cox
- Claudine André
- Norm Rosen
- Carroll
- Frands Carlsen
- Chris Mitchell

Role of Advisory Group is to provide support in the formalization of PASA in the coming year. Tasks are: mentoring, giving general advice, communicate with sanctuaries. The Advisory Group has no authority to obligate members. Suggestion to relate the representation of Francophone advisory group members to the number of Francophone sanctuaries and to have an African representative.

QUESTION:

Is an Advisory Group necessary? Can the secretariat not approach individual PASA members for support, depending on the required expertise?

Unanimous vote in favor of advisory group.

An overview of the agreed tasks of the advisory team will be distributed amongst the PASA members.

Nominations by sanctuary representatives:

- Claudine André
- Debby Cox
- Wayne Boardman
- Peter Jenkins
- Chris Mitchell
- Frands Carlsen
- Steuart Dewar
- Kay Farmer
- Becky Harris-Jones
- Norm Rosen
- Philip Sarrazin
- Estelle Raballand
- Debo Ajao

The sanctuary representatives are to chose 7 candidates. 6 candidates have the majority of votes, a 7th candidate is selected by Stephen Brend.

The chosen advisory group is:

- Debby Cox
- Wayne Boardman
- Steuart Dewar
- Becky Harris-Jones
- Norm Rosen
- Estelle Raballand
- Debo Ajao

5. LOCATION FOR PASA MEETING IN MAY 2002

Sanctuaries interested in hosting the next PASA meeting in 2002 should submit a proposal to the Secretariat. Proposals should include the estimated costs for the participants.